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Red Censors: Moscow System Misses Its Mark

Kremlin Exercises Drastic Authority Over Every Line of News

Mistrust of Press

Soviet Scheme Held Unique Among Absolutist Powers; Purpose Defeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Recent events in Soviet Russia have served to emphasize once more how harmful, from the Soviet viewpoint, is the censorship of all press telegrams sent from Russia.

During recent weeks a number of sensational and false reports concerning Russia were published in some foreign newspapers, said to have originated in Riga and Warsaw. One such report described a pitched battle between a mutinous regiment of the Red army and troops of the State Security police. Another stated that Joseph Stalin had hurried by special train to his native Georgia in order to subdue a revolt.

Casts Doubt on Dispatches

If these reports gained any credence, the Soviet censorship must accept a large share of the blame. So long as every informed reader knows that all press telegrams from Russia are censored, they are inclined to suspect that Moscow correspondents do not, and cannot, send the full truth.

During the past year the Soviet censorship has been comparatively lenient; resident correspondents have made few complaints. But any censorship, however lenient, works to the disadvantage of the Soviet Government; it casts perpetual doubt upon the dispatches of independent correspondents.

An Unusual Policy

The Soviet Government, like all others, has the right to insist that foreign correspondents should send the truth, and should ignore unconfirmed rumors. But editors of all worth-while newspapers make such demands upon their correspondents without the assistance of governments.

The Soviet authorities apparently cannot grasp this point of view, although it has been repeatedly presented to them. They are not willing to put foreign correspondents upon their honor. In this respect, the Soviet Government is unique. Other governments, even of the dictatorship type, do not censor press telegrams, although they sometimes expel correspondents for sending dispatches to which they take exception.

Japan's Attitude

It is not generally understood that the Soviet censorship is unique. When the writer worked in Japan, for example, he was sometimes told that it was hardly worthwhile to read the articles of resident correspondents, because they could not get accurate reports past the censorship.

But the Japanese Government ordinarily imposes no censorship whatever; it examines dispatches of foreign correspondents only in such "emergencies" as last year's military revolt. The same is true of Germany, Italy and other absolutist regimes.

Rumors in Border Cities

In spite of the censorship, foreign correspondents in Russia manage to report events much more fully and accurately than any correspondents who attempt to "cover" the Soviet Union from Riga or Warsaw. These border cities are filled with fantastic rumors about Russia, most of which are completely false.

As a matter of fact, any correspondent worthy of the name will report, sooner or later, every important event which occurs in Russia. Mailed articles are not encouraged, as a rule, and European capitals are only two days distant by mail.

Can Expel Correspondents

Equally, no trustworthy correspondent requires a censorship to prevent him from sending unconfirmed rumors. For example, the Riga correspondent of The Times of London sent none of the fantastic rumors reported recently from that city by some other newspapers.

The Soviet authorities have full power to expel a correspondent who sends false or inaccurate articles from Russia. The existing censorship serves only to irritate and delay the efficient working of resident correspondents. It can never assure that rigid control over foreign correspondents which the Kremlin exercises over its own press.

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'Sit-Down' Seamen's Strike Ties Up New York Shipping; Federal Soft Pedal Used

Officials Are Expected to Delay Action Until After Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—As seamen's strikes spread rapidly around the American coast line, threatening to tie up all American-owned shipping, high administrative officials here had one primary concern—and only one—to avoid anything which might cause a political sensation during the 24 hours remaining before the nation goes to the polls.

Their task was complicated by the ardor of a few subordinate officials, who view the strike apart from its political context. Joseph B. Weaver, chief of the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection of the Department of Commerce, made no secret of his feelings that the navy should be called upon to put maintenance crews on ships tied up by the strike and marines on the docks to prevent damage.

He conferred over the week end with Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, on ways and means of extending naval protection to tied-up ships, and reports are that they saw eye to eye on the desirability of such action.

But Mr. Weaver's action is known to have brought stern rebuke from Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Men Ignore Leaders' Refusal to Order Port Walkout

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Representatives of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific walked out of a Maritime Commission hearing today, declaring they would not submit controversial issues in the widespread maritime strike to the hearing.

The representatives, Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the union, and attorneys, Aaron and Milton Sapiro, informed Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet they objected to opening statements as the hearing opened.

"This is a fact-finding commission," Aaron Sapiro declared. "We are not submitting controversial issues. Opening statements are fully out of line. This is an investigation."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Organized under leadership of the "rank and file" without sanction of the International Seamen's Union, a series of "sit-down" strikes spread through New York harbor today, holding 18 vessels to their piers and affecting nearly 3000 men who professed sympathy with the walk-out of maritime workers on the Pacific coast.

Longshoremen on the Atlantic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Red Party Ranks In Russia Opened To New Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 2—Admission to Soviet Russia's Communist party, which exercises a political monopoly, was opened yesterday for the first time since May, 1935. Last spring the party's Central Committee announced that new members would be received after June 1, but later decided, without publicity, to close party ranks for an additional five months, in order to complete a thorough investigation of each member.

The Central Committee published in September instructions regarding the admission of new members, which emphasized that each candidate must be thoroughly examined, not only by lower party organizations but by district committees. Not until those passed by primary organizations had been confirmed by two secretaries of district committees would their admission be valid.

Selective System

The instructions stated: "Party organizations must enforce individual selection of the most advanced, the most devoted, the best people of the country, primarily workers but also peasants and toiling intellectuals who have been tested on various sections of the struggle for socialism."

What is meant by the "best people" has been revealed in speeches and articles by Party leaders. New members, it was explained, must be men and women between 25 and 35 years of age, who have thoroughly grasped the latest interpretations of Communist theory, and whose records are free of any taint of opposition to the present Party leadership. They must have proved that they are amenable to firm discipline, and can be trusted to accept without fur-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

London Planners Alter Buildings To Aid Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—Although it is now well known that Rome was not built in a day, today is the day many motorists here are wishing hard that London could be rebuilt in the night.

It would not even matter if the streets were just as bendy and just as narrow, Londoners say. If this wish were granted London magistrates would have a much easier time, motorists would find traffic flowing more quickly and policemen would have to deal with fewer traffic jams.

From today all plans for new buildings in London, or existing buildings re-erected, must provide means of entrance and egress for vehicles and proper accommodation for setting down passengers and goods.

This means that all new buildings will have to have an "in-and-out" drive, either in a forecourt or under cover, and that vehicles will no longer stand in the road unloading or waiting for loads.

This regulation has been made by the London County Council. Powers to impose such conditions were given to the L. C. C. under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act of 1935.

The order applies to any "places of public resort" containing a space of not less than 250,000 cubic feet. In practice this means any normal town building, since very few erected are less than 50 by 50 by 100 feet in measurements.

Anyone proposing to put up a new building is required to submit plans to the L. C. C., satisfying the council that the character of the building is such as not to cause increased vehicular traffic along any adjacent road, and that satisfactory arrangements will be made to limit interference with traffic along any adjacent road.

Duce for Armed Peace: Warns Britain

Collective Security and League Thrown Into Discard

Reich's Hand Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 2—Encouraged by his new entente with Germany, Premier Mussolini has now made a characteristically militant bid for bringing Great Britain into the picture.

His speech at Milan yesterday declared that Fascist Italy repudiated disarmament, collective security, indivisible peace and the League of Nations as now constituted; that it would resume the struggle against Bolshevism; and that unless an agreement is reached with Britain on the Mediterranean problem, the whole Italian people would not hesitate to oppose by arms any attempt to suffocate them in their own sea.

Political Concepts Brushed Aside

It was one of the most destructive utterances yet delivered by the Duce. One by one the various political conceptions which since the end of the World War have been accepted as a basis for international life were brushed aside and defined as illusions and conventional lies.

World peace, he asserted, could not rest on such foundations. But, having said that, the Duce made no definite constructive proposals on measures to replace the old order which he now considers destroyed forever.

Peace with all nations still remains his watchword, but it is a hard peace, a peace which must be sought by intensification of armaments.

In Fighting Mood

The Duce was in his best fighting mood and the 100,000 listeners who crowded the huge cathedral square at Milan roared with laughter at his sarcastic gibes directed at this or that power.

The crowd's biggest ovation was reserved for the announcement that Germany and Italy were close friends again.

The Duce's most reassuring statements were his appeal to Britain for an understanding in the Mediterranean and his renewed declaration that he is anxious to settle the Italo-Yugoslav differences. Both statements, however, were weakened on the one hand by threats to Britain and on the other by the difficulties of squaring his friendly references to Yugoslavia with his open championship of Hungarian aims.

Olive-Branch to Britain

It is generally believed that the olive-branch to Britain was presented after strong pressure from Germany, who is anxious to see friendly relations restored between Italy and Britain. Premier Mussolini, however, lays down certain conditions for an understanding with Britain. In the first place, Britain must realize that the new situation which has arisen from the defeat of Ethiopia is an accomplished irrevocable fact. Secondly, that a Mediterranean agreement must be based on mutual recognition of their respective interests.

Back to 4-Power Pact

It is thought here that once an agreement is reached between Italy and Britain, these two powers may together successfully promote a rapprochement between France and Germany.

Thus Premier Mussolini's pet idea of a four-power pact between Europe's great western powers is once again suggested, though without meeting the difficulties besetting any serious attempt at collaboration between these powers.

Blum Government faces test under Italian criticism: Page 3.

International

They Bridged Italo-Reich Gap

Two Foreign Ministers—Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy and Baron Constantin von Neurath of Germany—as They Met at Berlin to Draw Up New Rapprochement

British Cool to Duce's Plan; Find Demands Peremptory; Strengthens League's Cause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—With with Benito Mussolini ordering Great Britain to "stand and deliver" to Italy a place in the Mediterranean and the Göring-Goebbels combination doing the same in respect of colonies for Germany, Britai ntoday is being brought to a realization not only of the position she occupies in the world but of the fact that even if she wants to isolate herself from Europe, certain parts of Europe at any rate are not prepared to let her do so.

As far as Premier Mussolini is concerned, his peremptory demand for a "rapid and complete" Anglo-Italian understanding finds Britain ready for an understanding, but not on the Duce's terms.

The British deny that they have ever threatened Italy's place in the Mediterranean. The boot they say—the "jack-boot," in fact—is on the Italian leg.

Nor is the British Government prepared at present to give *de jure*—as opposed to *de facto*—recognition to the Italian Empire in Ethiopia. That is regarded as a matter for the League, whose demise, incidentally, is not expected in London quite so soon as Premier Mussolini seems to suggest.

The fact is that if Premier Mussolini really wants British friendship he has gone the wrong way to get it. His speech yesterday tends to strengthen British support of the system of collective security rather than to weaken it. And the reason is contained in the Italian Duce's own words. After saying that collective security is an "illusion" which "does not exist, never existed and will never exist," and that indivisible peace merely means indivisible war, Premier Mussolini declared that a "bilateral conflict (between Britain and Italy) is unthinkable and even more unthinkable is a conflict which from being bilateral would immediately become European."

This seems to thinking people in Britain an excellent reason for rallying to the idea of the indivisibility of peace and to the system of collective security as the best method of facing a would-be warmaker with such an overwhelming force on the side of peace that he will not dare to take the risk of causing an explosion.

Text of Mussolini's speech: Page 16.

U. S.-Canadian Exports Boosted By Trade Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—An increase of $3,365,000 in agricultural exports to Canada, and a $6,066,000 jump in Canadian farm exports to the United States were reported Oct. 31 by the Department of Agriculture as realized during the first eight months of the reciprocal trade agreement with the dominion.

A survey by department experts said that this country had sent to Canada $12,744,000 worth of agricultural products on which duties were reduced under the agreement during this January-to-August period, while Canada exported $12,372,000 of farm goods to the United States in the same period.

Biggest value increases in farm products of this country sold to Canada under reduced duty were listed for fruits and preparations—from $4,598,000 in 1935 to $6,325,000 this year.

The total value of all exports to Canada for the first eight months of this year was listed at $235,364,000, a gain of $30,223,000 as compared with the eight months of 1935.

Imports from Canada for the same period this year amounted to $227,637,000, a gain of $50,697,000.

Gains for August, latest month tabulated, over the same month last year in United States exports to Canada, included $3,521,000 for all commodities—$3,062,000 for non-agricultural and $459,000 for farm products, of which $383,000 were reported to have been in the reduced duty class.

Comparison of Canadian exports to the United States this August with last showed a $13,812,000 increase in all exports, of which $7,263,000 was classed as non-agricultural products and $6,549,000 farm products. Of the latter $683,000 was said to have been reduced-duty farm products.

South Africa's Story To Be Told in Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The Union Government is sponsoring what will be the most ambitious film ever attempted in South Africa—a screen story of the country's history. It is hoped to release it in 1938.

Beginning at the time when King John of Portugal was sending his captains in search of a sea route to India and ending at the union in 1910, the whole pageant of the country's stirring story is to be unfolded. Amateur talent is to be used as much as possible. Those responsible hope to produce a picture that will live as an epic not only for South Africa but for the world.

Campaigns Give Way To Voice of People; Ballot Is Supreme

Lacking 266 Electoral Votes, House Would Choose President

Senate Would Name Vice-President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Voters on Nov. 3 will not only decide the Presidency: they have a wide and important list of state and national offices to settle, and an even more imposing set of constitutional amendments affecting the states.

They are electing 33 governors, 35 senators, and 432 members of the House of Representatives, Maine having already elected its governor, one senator, and three representatives.

Almost the only task that the voters will not accomplish directly is, of course, the election of a President and Vice-President. These paramount officials will only be elected on "the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December," when the members of the Electoral College who are elected on Nov. 3 meet in their respective states and cast their ballots for the two offices.

No Official Choice Till Jan. 6

This vote is not officially tabulated or counted until a joint session of Congress set by statute on Jan. 6, presided over by the President of the Senate. To John N. Garner, therefore, falls the task of opening the ballots and announcing the result. The Secretary of State certifies the election.

If no candidate gets a majority—266 electoral votes—then the House of Representatives is required immediately to choose a President from the three highest candidates. Each state delegation in the House has one vote for the purpose of deciding a tie in the Electoral College, thus giving preponderant power to the smaller states, and probably to states of the Solid South and Rocky Mountain area. The Senate elects the Vice-President in the event of a tie, while the House elects the Presi-

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National, State, Local Elections Only Wait Opening of Polls

Grave Questions Are to Be Decided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Political loud speakers were swung aside today; national party organizations turned attention to getting out tomorrow's huge vote.

Following the last big spectacular rallies of President Roosevelt at Madison Square Garden in New York and Governor Landon at St. Louis, Saturday night, the nation prepared to carry through the supreme function of a democracy in welcome relief from five months of oratory. Spellbinders moved into the background, while a determined little man by the name of John Citizen prepared to make his entrance.

The biggest vote in history is expected in many quarters. It may run to 50,000,000 ballots.

Brief final radio statements from the two candidates are scheduled tonight as the last phase of the election prelude, but these are not likely to continue the hammer-and-tongs verbal duels of the past few weeks, which came to a climax Saturday night.

Both Conclude Tonight

The 15-minute Hyde Park fireside chat tonight of Mr. Roosevelt for instance is expected to be couched in a good-natured let-the-best-man-win tone, far different from the round-up speech in Manhattan. The Topeka comment will probably be similar. Politicians must bow now to the electorate; in a democracy the voters have the last word.

One campaign issue, however, kept on detonating today and is expected to continue right on down to the opening of the polling places. This is the last-minute onslaught of Republicans on the New Deal through the Social Security Act. Mr. Roosevelt once more took cognizance of the attack Saturday night; Governor Landon gave it a new shove forward at St. Louis, Harrison E. Spangler, executive vice-chairman of the Republican committee, at Chicago, and John M. Hamilton, national chairman, at Boston, played sharp variations on the theme.

Workers Appealed To

Local newspaper advertisements, radio announcements and final representations direct to workers in factories, are scheduled over the country today.

Mr. Spangler's charge in Chicago that the Social Security Board is preparing to demand to know the religion of workers and facts on their "private life" brought quick denial from Arthur J. Altmeyer, acting chairman of the board, here, while Mr. Hamilton's even more remarkable charge at Boston that stainless steel tags are to be "hung around the necks of 27,000,000 workers," together with the production of one of the alleged tags, brought the comment of "fantastic" from board members.

The board is struggling to preserve its nonpartisan character under the battle raging about it, and members are about decided to issue no more denials or statements no matter what comes.

Roosevelt Rose to Climax

Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Madison Square Garden was the climax of his campaign. His remarkable ability as a public speaker was in full evidence, and it was difficult to believe, in listening to him, that his master in winning an audience exists today in America. Amidst customary signs of mass enthusiasm,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Full text of President Roosevelt's New York speech: Page 4.

Full text of Governor Landon's St. Louis speech: Page 5.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 2

Election Eve—'Jeffersonians' Crave Last Word

"Jeffersonian Democrats" schedule radio time for after midnight in an effort to have the last word in the presidential campaign. But it is of no use, for the electorate prepares to have the last word in the voting booths tomorrow.

Speechmaking tapers off, final prognostications are being made, campaign headquarters desks are being closed, propaganda writers are wiping their pens.

President Roosevelt makes five speeches in New York State today. He winds up his campaign with a 15-minute "let-the-best-man-win" fireside talk tonight.

Governor Landon, after a 100-day, 19,000-mile campaign drive, will speak about 15 minutes on a Republican-sponsored radio program from Topeka tonight.

The American voters are expected to exercise their franchise on an unprecedented scale, perhaps casting upwards of 50,000,000 votes. Weather, which is always a factor, promises to be favorable in the West and Middle West and unfavorable in the East.

In about the last prediction he will be able to make in this campaign, John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, forecasts that Governor Landon will obtain an "absolute minimum" of 320 electoral votes—266 will elect.

James A. Farley predicts that Governor Landon is certain of only Maine and Vermont. He predicts for the Democrats a landslide as great as that of 1932, or greater.

British Polls—Boroughs Vote on Councils

Twenty million voters throughout England and Wales become today a great political barometer that will presage whether the popular tide is toward the conservatism of Baldwin's national Government or toward the Labor opposition. A third of the council members in 372 municipalities are being elected. Right now the omnibus forces of socialism control only 42 of the 372 boroughs. There have been signs, however, of a political undertow toward the left, an undertow that is expected to reveal its strength in these elections. The Conservatives stress savings and balanced budgets. The Liberal forces stress social reforms.

The office of borough councilman has considerable powers. These 372 boroughs collect £163,000,000 in taxes; they preside over £1,404,000,000 of debts.

Poland—Red Ventriloquist Jailed

The great drama of contemporary social unrest has its tragi-comic sideshow. The scene is Poznan, Poland. A little, gargoylish wooden dummy sits on a gentleman's knees and spouts the dogma of Karl Marx; Lenin and Stalin. One day a policeman hears the chatter and promptly arrests, not the dummy, but the dummy's voice, a ventriloquist, on the charge of preaching communism. Now the ventriloquist is in prison; the dummy is out. Now the dummy won't talk.

Palestine—British Send 3000 Troops Home

Great Britain's fetching of 3000 reservists home from Palestine seems to augur well for law and order in the Holy Land, which has been harassed by six months of Jewish-Arabian conflict. On the surface it suggests that the Arabs, having called off their strike, are to remain docile. It suggests that Britain, heartened by a peaceful Balfour Day, believes it has the situation well in hand. Yet some of the more hard-bitten skeptics observe that nearly 15,000 troops are still in Palestine, and that many an Arabian house unfurls the black flag of sorrow for allegedly betrayed Arabian nationalism.

At all events, the removal of 3000 British troops may mollify the Arabian kings, while leaving enough forces on hand to meet any crisis in the ambiguous calm that prevails.

Italy—Duce Jettisons Collective Security

Premier Benito Mussolini's Milan speech sets echoes going all over Europe. It was Italy's foreign policy edited and brought up to date in the light of changing circumstances and growing confidence of dictatorships. Points of this policy:

1. Italy openly renounces disarmament, the League of Nations and all strivings for peace through collective security.
2. Italy insists that Great Britain recognize Italian power in the Mediterranean.
3. Italy makes a bid for British friendship, provided Britain recognizes Italy's Mediterranean demands.

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Tuesday Election To Fill Wide Range Of Public Offices

By the Associated Press

Voters will ballot tomorrow for:

President and Vice-President.

Thirty-five United States senators.

Four hundred and thirty-two members of the House of Representatives.

(Congressional balloting will take place in every State except Maine, which elected a senator and three House members in September.)

Thirty-three governors.

A host of lesser state officials.

Senate—The full membership is 96, the present lineup being Democrats 69, Republicans 23, Farmer-Labor 2, Progressive 1, vacancy 1 (Democratic).

House—Full membership is 435, present lineup being Democrats 308, Republicans 100, Progressives 7, Farmer-Laborites 3, vacancies 17 (Democrats 13, Republicans 4.)

Number of voters registered—unofficially estimated at 55,427,000, an increase of 8,527,000 over 1932.

Expected Vote—Perhaps 45,000,000, or more than 5,000,000 over 1932.

Voting Units—122,464, an increase of 2277 over 1932.

Number of Election Officials, Ballot Counters, etc.—612,000.

Cost of Campaign—More than $13,000,000 has been reported to Congress to date.

Economics in the Campaign

Thinking About the Issues—Is It Due to the Candidates or the Situation?—Justifying Democracy

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

THE exhilarating sight of men in high office coming down from their pedestals to ask for the suffrages of fifty to sixty million people is evidence of democracy. But it is evidence only. A people may get lethargic, tradition-bound; in John Stuart Mills's words, they may be "unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving liberty," that liberty of which freedom to choose one's governors is the cornerstone. Then they do not deserve the vote.

What is going on today, on the contrary, represents the justification of democracy. For, as the President told his workers on Saturday, not for many campaigns have the people done so much "thinking and talking and then making up their minds."

The fact is magnificently attested everywhere. People are preparing to exercise their privilege of voting who have never exercised it before. If appearances are not deceptive, the turn-out at the polls on Tuesday will be historically impressive.

Another proof of this intellectual ferment is the switching from traditional allegiances now in progress. It is Republicans into Wilsonians and Democrats into Theodore Rooseveltians on a vaster scale. The switching accounts for the many areas that still remain doubtful in both candidates' calculations. This is one campaign in which neither side may relax till the last tumultuous minute. Both, in Addison's famous line, are still teaching "the doubtful battle where to rage"—the Rooseveltians in the farming Middle and North West and the Landonites in the great industrial states.

The democratic system is justified when there is this massive evidence that people are exerting their heads prior to propelling their bodies to the polling booth.

It is more the situation, however, than the candidates that has persuaded the people to "think and talk" over the issues. Neither candidate has been entirely explicit in outlining his economic philosophy.

Mr. Landon has been given to a lot of "challenging." He has "challenged" so much that he has not dilated upon some of the issues which are engrossing Americans. Mr. Roosevelt has based his appeal upon the post hoc ergo propter hoc argument—what he did in 1933 and since is responsible for what we have today. It has not shed much light upon what he proposes to do in 1937.

"Challenging" is an old political—shall I say "tactical"—device which gets no results from any practiced opponent. You challenge an opponent to say what he would do about so-and-so. The opponent replies. The reply calls for more light on certain lacunae which the original challenger shrilly points out. And so the challenged is put on the run, defending himself. Just as Mr. Roosevelt evaded the Hoover challenge in 1932 to say what he would do about the veterans' bonus, so Mr. Roosevelt has ignored the Landon challenges to unfold his planning ideas.

Some of the time spent in this challenging might have been more profitably spent in discussing power, monopoly, TVA, housing, minimum wage legislation, bank reform, and so. On all these subjects there has been a discreet silence. And yet minimum wage legislation was one item in the famous Landon telegram to the Cleveland convention.

Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that the New Deal is responsible for everything that has happened since 1933 is simpliste. I once had a teacher who used to speak acidly of those people who traced economic events in this great human arena back to one single variable. We all know that countless variables contribute to the sum of economic progress.

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Landon Says Roosevelt Sidesteps Issue on NRA

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon told a press conference today that President Roosevelt's Saturday night speech "Doesn't specifically answer my questions. The plain inference is that you're going to have the NRA, the AAA and everything else all over again."

An inquiry was made of the Republican presidential nominee by a reporter as to whether he felt the President's address in Madison Square Garden had answered the questions Governor Landon propounded to Mr. Roosevelt in a speech there Thursday night.

"The speech speaks for itself," Mr. Landon replied. "It doesn't specifically answer my questions. The plain inference is that you're going to have the NRA, the AAA and everything else all over again."

Master of Business

A colloquy started by a woman reported led to another reporter saying to Governor Landon: "What about the President's desire to be master of business?"

"That's what I meant," the Governor replied.

(In the course of his New York speech, President Roosevelt said, "we had to struggle with the old enemies of peace—business and financial monopoly, speculation, reckless banking, class antagonism, sectionalism, war profiteering. . . . I should like to have it said of my first administration that in it the forces of selfishness and of lust for power met their match. I should like to have it said of my second administration that in it these forces met their master.")

Ready for Finish

The Kansan stood behind his desk as he talked. Greeting a new arrival in the newspaper corps, he smiled and said, "You're going to be here for the final round, are you?"

Noting a number of red-sealed documents on his desk, a reporter asked whether "those are your first presidential commissions."

"No," Governor Landon laughed. "I'm not jumping the gun that much."

He looked well and rested after his campaign to oust the New Deal. While he declined any forecast on tomorrow's balloting, aides and advisers expressed confidence in the Governor's election.

The nominee did not come to his office until 10 a. m. He conferred briefly with Senator Arthur Capper who seeks re-election tomorrow.

In reply to a question, he said he was leaving at midnight for Independence Kan., and would vote soon after leaving his train there tomorrow.

"You are going to vote early and often?" a newsman asked.

"Well, as often as they'll let me," Mr. Landon grinned.

Before leaving the Governor will make a final radiocast at 9:40 p. m.

Governor Landon told an uproarious throng Saturday night at St. Louis that New Deal "broken promises" were "holding us back" and closed his presidential campaign by pledging a restoration of "good government," bringing "full recovery and re-employment."

"Enterprise and initiative are afraid of the present Administration," the Republican presidential nominee said, contending it was "shocking" for President Roosevelt to ask re-election "on the basis of recovery" when 11,000,000 were unemployed.

Before a cheering, stamping, flag-waving Halloween night crowd overflowing space for 15,000 in the big Municipal Auditorium, the Kansas Governor said his Democratic opponent "has not revealed his program for the future."

Concealment Charged

"The present Administration," Mr. Landon said, "has tried to conceal that our form of government is an issue in this campaign. It has tried to run from its record instead of on its record."

Governor Landon spoke at the end of a campaign trail which had taken him nearly 20,000 miles, including a transcontinental thrust from Los Angeles to New York.

For the first time, Mrs. Landon and his 19-year-old daughter, Peggy Anne, sat with him on a speaking platform.

Lowered behind the nominee during a deafening welcome which greeted the arrival of Mrs. Landon and Peggy Anne, and then grew thunderous in volume as Governor Landon walked out, and continued unbroken for 11 minutes, was a red, white and blue banner reading "You can believe Landon."

Cheers Delay Speech

Repeated efforts by the Governor to begin his speech were drowned out in the noise.

A chorus of boos echoed virtually every mention of President Roosevelt and the New Deal. Hardly had the Governor begun when voices began to shout: "Give it to 'em Alf." and "Atta boy."

There was a constant interruption of applause bursts.

Governor Landon closed his campaign for the White House by presenting a "choice."

"Let us," he said, "look forward to a great and happier America. An America with real recovery, with finances sound, with credit unquestioned.

"An America that sees its farmers free to plant what they want, raise what they will and with a market for their products.

"An America that sees its workers content because jobs are plentiful and secure, with wages rising. An America that is united—united because our people are making common cause as Americans and irrespective of race, color or creed."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Landon Plans to Vote At Independence, Kan.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Nov. 2 (AP) Mayor Ralph Mitchell said Gov. Alfred M. Landon will come here on a special train Tuesday to vote in his home town. The Mayor said a band will welcome the Republican presidential nominee, Mrs. Landon and his daughter, Peggy Anne. No other demonstration is planned, he said.

Leaving Topeka near midnight Monday, the train is scheduled to arrive here Tuesday, at 8 a. m., central standard time, and departing at 1 p. m., for Topeka, where Governor Landon will listen to election returns Tuesday night. Governor Landon will reach Topeka about 7:30 p. m., central standard time.

Liquor Is Blamed For 25 Per Cent Of Arkansas Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Drunken driving has been responsible for nearly one-fourth of the traffic fatalities in Arkansas since Jan. 1, according to an analysis made recently by Superintendent Gray Albright of the State Rangers from reports sent in by Rangers throughout the state.

Sixty-seven of the 292 fatalities, were the result of accidents and collisions in which one or both drivers were drunk.

Superintendent Albright lists other causes as follows: Carelessness of driver, 59; carelessness on part of pedestrian, 63; driving too fast for conditions, 46; defective automobiles, 23; driving on wrong side of road, 14; dangerous parking, nine; disregard of traffic signals, eight; passing vehicles when view was obstructed, three; physical defect of driver, two; unknown, eight.

Study of other accident causes indicates that drivers are more cautious in approaching curves than they are on straight highways, since only 62 fatalities occurred on curves as compared with 162 on straight highways.

It is apparently safer to ride in a passenger car than in a truck; it is safer to ride in a city than in the country; and it is safer to ride in bad weather than in clear weather.

Increase in the number of traffic fatalities this year over last year's corresponding period was attributed by Mr. Albright to an increased use of automobiles.

Strict enforcement of the law whenever any person is found driving while drunk is the only hope for remedying the present serious situaton, Mr. Albright declared, and he thinks the law should be made more drastic.

'Sit-Down' Seamen's Strike Ties Up New York Shipping

(Continued from Page 1)

coast, however, held aloof from the strike, contending that their demands had been met, and that an agreement with employers had more than a year to run before the date set for its termination.

Strike Vote Called

Strike strategy here was discussed yesterday when 1000 members of the International Seamen's Union met under the leadership of Joseph Curran, left-wing labor organizer, whose group took charge of the union's general meeting in New York on Saturday and called for a strike vote after regularly elected officers had refused to permit such action.

All American vessels in New York harbor were to be affected, the strikers decided in arranging to carry out their plan of sympathetic action to aid western seamen and marine workers in affiliated trades. This policy was in opposition to the union's regular leadership, which asked that a sympathetic strike be confined to intercoastal shipping.

Men Remain at Posts

While doubts were raised as to the legality of strike action in view of the position of constituted union officers, the "sit-down" went forward with workers remaining at their posts, but refusing to work or to allow replacement by strike breakers. Leaders in the dispute said they would not establish picket lines unless forced to do so by action of the owners.

Lines affected by the strike, according to a statement issued at labor headquarters, included the American-Hawaiian, United States, Shepherd, Panama Pacific, American Export, American-South African, Luckenbach, Munson, Union Sulphur, Northland Transportation Company, Weyerhauser, Argonaut, Calmar, United Fruit, American Pacific and tanker transport services of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Complete Tieup Sought

"We must tie up every ship on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts," a statement by the Seamen's Defense Committee, the organization name under which the strike is being pressed by Mr. Curran and his associates, said. "Such action will bring the strike to a speedy and successful conclusion. Only through the solidarity and unity of all seamen on all coasts will we be able to help our West Coast brothers and pave the way for a solution of our problems, also for the organization of a national maritime federation."

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who came to New York to supervise peacemaking activities in connection with the dispute, was criticized severely by left-wing leaders on the grounds that she had confined her conferences largely to regular union officials. These officials were described by strikers as being in sympathy with the employers.

Observers along the New York waterfront, which was quiet today as special police patrols were set in motion, expected that two major tests of strike authority would come this week. The first was seen to be the proposed departure of the steamship Virginia for the West Coast tomorrow, and the scheduled sailing of the steamship Manhattan Wednesday. strikers said they hoped to prevent the departure of both vessels.

Ship Strike 'Freezes' Entire Pacific Coast; Leaders Seek Truce

By the Associated Press

Waterfront strikes rimmed the United States today, threatening not only suspension of water commerce but curtailment of some railroad shipping as well.

From the strike-frozen West Coast, around the nation's edge to New York's great harbor and beyond along the New England shore, maritime workers were quitting their jobs in a strike which had as its chief root the question of control of hiring halls for seamen.

Transcontinental railroad lines embargoed shipments destined to move through Pacific coast ports. An estimated 20,000 lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest were scheduled to be laid off because of mill suspension.

Alaska Feels Strike

Alaska, dependent on water-borne commerce, felt not only the strike but its wider effect. The government-owned Alaska Railroad dropped 75 employees and prepared to suspend operations. Anchorage business men prepared to lay off help. Longshoremen struck there, laying up six ships.

From San Francisco came the suggestion that the United States Navy would be asked to lend men to maintain strike-tied vessels and from Washington, D. C., came word from Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, that "if President Roosevelt authorized it," safety crews could be placed on the vessels from navy personnel. There was no indication, however, that the President had been approached for aid, although it was said at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home that he was in close contact with the situation.

Leaders Seek Truce

Pacific coast waterfronts, completely idle, watched efforts last night of ship owners, union leaders and federal conciliators to arrange a truce.

At Philadelphia, John J. Egan, secretary of the Maritime Exchange reported "everything tied up." There were picket lines on nearly every Delaware river wharf and around one on the Schuylkill river.

Striking Baltimore, Md., seamen claimed the strike there "100 per cent effective."

Strike at Providence

At Providence, R. I., pickets walked the docks and a special strike was called there against ships of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey by Amos Voisinet, business agent of the Marine Firemen's, Oilers and Watertenders Union, because he was refused permission to board a Standard tanker at Kettle Point.

The steamer New York canceled its sailing from Boston to New York after 20 engineroom workers struck in sympathy with the West Coast strikers.

Two ships were tied up in New Orleans, La.

At least 18 ships were tied up on the Gulf coast, six of them at Houston, Tex. Others were at Port Arthur and Beaumont, Tex., and Lake Charles, La. Pickets patrolled the entire waterfront at Houston where the rank and file members of the seamen's union claimed 226 registered strikers.

San Francisco Center Of Progressive Trend In Labor Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2—Why should this city be the spot from which emanate waterfront labor-employer difficulties that in 1934 resulted in a coast-wide strike with disastrous results, and today have threatened the cessation of all United States shipping?

The first answer that occurs to newspaper readers the nation over is the name of one militant waterfront labor leader—"Harry Bridges." But there is more to it than that. There is a background of years of struggle between employers and maritime labor which has been focused here in more recent years because of what employers call a nation-wide trend toward a more powerful and highly organized national marine labor group.

Labor Demands "Rights"

Pacific coast waterfront labor, while being efficient, also has made a name for itself in the past four years of demanding its "rights."

Employers were hit hard when the depression came. They laid off men right and left. As San Francisco is the coast center through which great quantities of goods pass en route to the Far East as well as to the Mid West and East coast of the United States the laying off of these men brought conflict.

The employers watched "progressive" labor leaders fight it out with the "old guard" conservatives for control of the combined unions' support. To meet what they considered a serious threat, employers organized to deal with the several marine unions.

Both Sides Adamant

Adamant stands by well-organized employers and stubborn demands by union groups, beginning to realize their power, centered the Pacific coast fight here.

On the east coast, San Francisco waterfront men point out, labor made its demands, which were refused and accepted in routine manner, but lacked what labor calls "forward-looking leaders, sincere in their efforts to secure for the working man better conditions."

The "liberal" reputation of Pacific coast labor—not only waterfront—has focused the attention of the nation on labor troubles here and fanned the flame, it is admitted by both sides, through publicity.

United Front Action

Observers point to the growth of labor strength here and abroad. They point to the effectiveness of "united front action." They hold that as labor becomes more highly organized the problem of negotiating and agreeing with groups within the group is made more difficult.

Thus, they say, as the other unions of San Francisco went out in a general sympathy strike in 1934, so today the nation's maritime unions—some of them satisfied for the time being with their working agreements—go out on a united front strike to maintain union unity throughout the nation.

A movement is known to be under way on this coast to organize dock and seafaring union workers throughout the nation into one large union to be comprised of some 300,000 workers named the National Maritime Federation and following the lead of John L. Lewis in organizing the steel workers.

Leaders in this move say that with such an organization fundamental issues could be arbitrated more satisfactorily.

DoYou Realize?

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Push of Button Makes Auto Seats Into Beds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Many residents of Charlotte watched with interest as Tom Redding demonstrated his new invention for quickly turning the front seats of automobiles into comfortable beds.

A patent has been obtained for the new appartus by which one can recline with the back of the front seat about half way back or turn the seat into a full-length bed with rubber inflated mattress. With one push on a button the seat drops back halfway, and with another push it goes all the way back. It is said the invention will make it possible for motorists to sleep in their cars.

Freighter Is Halted By Strike at Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—The freighter American Oriole, owned by the American Foreign Steamship Company, New York, failed to clear Port Newark on schedule today as the result of a "sit-down" strike of its crew.

The seamen, divided into two groups, watched bow and stern lines and refused to obey officers. Two tugs which had waited to pull the ship out of the harbor steamed away 45 minutes after the vessel was to have cleared.

The skipper, Capt. D. W. Smith, said he would pay off the men but would not attempt to replace them. He said the cargo was unloaded and that the ship was to go into drydock in New York for repairs.

West Coast Vessels Held Up in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2 (AP)—Striking sailors and longshoremen refused to work yesterday on six West coast freighters in Baltimore harbor. The International Seamen's Union claimed crews had struck on 16 other vessels.

Seamen picketing the waterfront strove to make the strike effective on all ships in port. Longshoremen continued to work on East coast vessels.

Officials of the stevedores' union said they were co-operating in the strike against vessels from Pacific ports, but asserted the strike against eastern vessels was illegal and led by insurgents without official standing.

The San Marcos, San Gabriel, Willsolo, Golden Mountain, Absoroka and William McKenney were the West coast vessels tied up here.

Joseph P. McCurdy, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, warned strikers that the walkout had been repudiated by the American Federation of Labor.

Fossil of Kansas Frog 5,000,000 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — Frogs croaked their monotonous lullabies to Kansas cavemen 5,000,000 years ago, paleontologists here are convinced.

A frog fossil picked up by a farmer in his field in Wallace County this summer has been identified as at least that old. University of Kansas geologists dated it by the stone formation in which it was found.

The Kansas frog, now guarded in a museum of the state university, takes its place among the famous frog fossils of the world. Yale has a prehistoric hopper, and so has the British Museum. But the Kansas croaker of 50,000 centuries ago is thought by Dr. H. H. Lane, curator of the university museum here, to be the best preserved one yet found. The skeleton is complete with only fractions of some of the bones missing.

Eastern Republicans Praise Work of Martin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Workers in eastern headquarters of the National Republican Committee today had laid before Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of North Attleboro, Mass., a message of appreciation for his work as manager of the campaign in the Atlantic area.

Mr. Martin whose work for the Landon-Knox ticket had made him "Joe" to the party workers in their states even as in his own district, which has six times returned him to Congress, was back home for the election looking after his own Massachusetts fences. The staff letter praised his "fairness and leadership" and extended "best wishes" for his continued success as "well-merited."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

4. Italy and Germany stand together in close friendship, particularly in their opposition to communism.

5. Italy feels that Franco-Italian friendship has undergone its first "freezing."

Implications seen in many capitals include these:

Italy and Germany are making a strong bid for taking over the diplomatic leadership of Europe and raising their concepts upon the ruins of the League of Nations.

Italy and Germany together woo Great Britain—a major maneuver. In attacking the Franco-Russian treaty. (The present Franco-Russian treaty is probably the greatest obstacle in the way of any anti-Russian move that may be contemplated by Germany or Italy. Working through Great Britain, the dictatorships may hope to bring pressure on France to break with Moscow. And then, with Russia isolated——?)

Ship Strike—Government Presses Conciliation

The Federal Government indicates a determination to protect waterfront property and the flow of commerce, now believed jeopardized by maritime strikes—east and west. Edward F. McGrady, Department of Labor's chief trouble-shooter, states that the Federal Government may have to intervene, unless a more conciliatory attitude is displayed by the unions and the ship owners.

Sympathy strikes spread in New York and Philadelphia. Eighteen ships and 2300 men are affected in New York city; 57 ships and 2137 men in 13 other cities are affected, according to union officials. East coast strikes, mainly in the form of sit-downs—are entirely sympathetic and are scheduled to stop, the moment agreements are signed between the seven affiliated unions on the west coast and the ship owners.

Locarno—British Want General Pact

Great Britain is seen by some commentators to hold the fate of Europe right in its hands. They believe a European war can be brought close if Britain submits to Italian-German pressure to isolate Russia from any mutual guarantee pact. The counsel of Italy and Germany seems to be for Great Britain to forget about eastern Europe, raise its drawbridge across the English channel and let the storm beat—elsewhere. But there are reports today, accredited to informed quarters, that Great Britain will not heed this advice, that it still insists that the pending Locarno conference deal with eastern as well as western Europe. The world may well watch Britain's reactions under this pressure, if it would study forces at work before the event.

Winner Must Have 266 Electoral Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

dent, and thus the two leading officials of different political parties are altogether possible. But no election has been thus contested since the battle in 1876 between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden.

The popular vote went heavily to Tilden, but charges of fraud were raised, an Electoral Commission appointed by Congress investigated, and finally threw the election to Hayes by one electoral vote.

As recently as 1916, the election was in doubt for several days, Charles E. Hughes having been originally in the lead. When the California ballots went to Woodrow Wilson, the election was won by the narrow margin of 277 to 254 electoral votes.

The biggest recent landslide was President Roosevelt's 472 electoral votes in 1932, although former President Hoover had 444 electoral votes in 1928.

The greatest landslide in history—save only the unanimous election and re-election of George Washington—came during the "era of good feeling" in 1820, when James Monroe was re-elected by 231 votes to 1—a single elector believing that no President should share the unanimous vote with George Washington.

Other Things to Be Decided

From the choice of chief magistrate, the elections scale down to the lowliest town offices. State legislatures, judges, town and county officials are being elected in the thousands.

Hundreds of referenda, involving constitutional amendment, come up in many states. Social security, liquor control, tax laws of many descriptions, and a wide field of other subjects, are involved. The luckless voter in Louisiana, as an illustration, is being asked to decide on 35 proposed amendments to the state constitution.

Apart from the Presidency, the most important issue is the realignment of Congress. Significant, too, is the control of state government. Of the 48 states, 37 are now Democratic, 9 Republican, 1 Farmer-Labor, and one Progressive. Of the states electing governors this year, 26 are Democratic already, 5 Republican, 1 Farmer-Labor, and 1 Progressive. Maine went back to GOP in September.

In the Senate now expiring, where 49 votes constitute a majority, the Democrats already have 70 seats, Republicans 23, Farmer-Laborites 2, and Progressives 1. Usually, only a third of this body changes at any election, but this year there are three other vacancies.

Through chance, a majority of Senate seats coming up for reelection this year are in the Solid South. Already in office until 1938 are 28 Democrats, and 22 more until 1940, making an absolutely safe Democratic nucleus of 50 votes.

Coming up for decision this week are 13 seats which are commonly accounted to be safe for the Democrats: Arkansas, Alabama, Florida (two seats), Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

That makes 63 seats, or 14 over the needed majority of 49. The Democrats also express confidence in New Mexico, where two seats are to be filled, for one of the two Iowa seats, for Delaware because of a Republican split, and for the present Democratic seats in Illinois, Montana, and West Virginia. There is the possibility of building up a Democratic backlog which would be difficult, if not impossible, to overcome in 1938.

In the state governments, much greater prospects exist for Republicans supplanting incumbent Democrats. Most hopeful states are Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio and Utah.

The full House membership is being elected, as required every two years. The party standings now are: Democrats 308, Republicans 100, Progressives 7, Farmer-Labor 3, vacancies 17. Both parties are fighting hard for control, which means 218 votes, but the Republicans would have to retain their present strength and win 114 new seats, as well as refill Republican vacancies.

Few Republican leaders are concretely confident of a victory of these proportions, but do anticipate a gain of something like 100 seats. Together with dissatisfied Democrats, this might give them a checking majority in the House on many issues.

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Home Owners— Watch Out!

Watch Out for This Racket!—Smooth, high pressure salesmen urge you to have repairs—shingling, painting, etc.—made on your house upon representations that your house will be used as a display job for advertising purposes; and that you will be well paid for permitting its use for display and will receive a commission on other jobs secured as a result.

Complaints indicate that many of these representations have been used as a fraudulent method of inducing home owners to sign contracts and promissory notes for repairs. The notes are immediately sold to third parties who proceed to collect. The display idea is a pure fiction, and the home owner doesn't collect any commissions, or indeed anything but debts.

Boston Better Business Bureau

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Brazilians Told by Governor To Resume Faith in Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil—In a ringing speech, which has produced repercussions in many parts of Brazil and notably in the two houses of the Federal Legislature, Dr. Armando de Salles Oliveira, Governor of the state of São Paulo, paid a clear-cut tribute to Brazilian federal and democratic institutions and warned the nation against the dangers of Right and Left extremisms.

He pleaded for Brazilian solutions to Brazilian problems and begged the nation, which was listening over a national hook-up of more than 40 stations, not to fight bolshevism, as have many European nations, by the adoption of a totalitarian state. "Centralization," he said, "brings, inevitably the germ of death . . . and upon the ruins of the nation the Russian doctrine would extend its empire. . . ."

School Occasion

The occasion was the inauguration of an official gymnasio, or high school in the city of São Paulo. Several facts lend the speech an importance which, ordinarily, it would not possess. It may have a bearing on the future course of democracy in Brazil; and because of this, on trends in other parts of the Latin-American world. Events in Brazil are being watched with keen interest by neighboring countries.

The governorship of the state of São Paulo is in itself one of the most important positions in all Brazil and ranks second only to the presidency of the republic. But the present Governor, Dr. Armando de Salles Oliveira, is an energetic and able political leader, who first was appointed interventor in the state by President Vargas, and later was made constitutional Governor by popular vote.

Turn of Tide

The value of his speech is enhanced by the fact that in the unwritten newspapers of the country he is *still* mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency in 1938. The "still" is italicized, because one by one, those mentioned heretofore have been eleminated. But most of all, the speech and the reactions to it suggest that the tide against fascism may be turning; and this would be in itself a momentous happening. There is appearing a movement which aims to avoid, as a consequence of fighting, one extreme falling into another; and democracy, after many months of no mention, is again defended on many fronts.

"No generation," said the Govenor," has had such responsibilities in determining the destinies of Brazil as ours." But as though to mollify the Italian vote, let us say, which is extremely strong in his State, the Governor said:

Reform and Recovery

"Let us borrow from Italy, Germany and Portugal their powerful methods of propaganda with which we shall be able to take to the remotest corners of the nation the word of union and of faith to the flag of the Patria. Let us imitate in these admirable nations their patriotic exaltation, their spirit of sacrifice, their powers of organization and their capacity for reform and recovery. Let us preserve, however, our own cloaks, let us remain Brazilians."

The Governor discussed in detail those ideas and institutions which he believes are essentially Brazilian and which, in his opinion, should not be sacrificed either for totalitarianism or for a Marxist anarchism.

At a time when voices have been heard chanting funeral orations over democracy, parliamentarianism and liberty, his speech was all the more interesting. He stood out four-square for democracy but, as he emphasized, for a social democracy which protects the poor and prevents abuses among the rich and powerful. He extolled liberty and the electoral vote as the means of preserving it. He defended the regionalisms of Brazil; and because of their raison d'être, as he saw it, he defended also the federal system of Brazil, which he claims was the fruit of the overthrow of monarchy (in 1889) and the great justification of the Republic. He asserted again his faith in and predilection for the presidential system.

He criticized the inflationary program of the present Federal Government.

"The problem of Brazil," said Governor Oliveira, "is a problem of organization, and this can be achieved in most cases without additional budgetary demands. Social action, education, farm credit, promotion of production, circulation of money, colonization, transportation, propaganda in the interior and abroad, military and naval improvements—these are the principal bases on which the new structure of Brazil must rest."

Public Thinking

In the light of trends up to the moment when this speech was delivered, it is a little difficult to place it in its proper setting. A federal seal of approval seems to have been placed on the speech, because the nation-wide radio hook-up was provided for or sponsored by the federal Department of Culture and Propaganda.

President Vargas himself has been showing a luke-warm devotion to the ideas and institutions which the Governor extols, even though he upheld them at one time. It is somewhat difficult, therefore, in a nation where nothing happens without the executive's permission, to understand such an apparent volte face.

The answer may be that public opinion, finally aroused to the trend in the capital, has begun to think for itself and to express a vocal opposition to the course being followed by the ship of state.

Example of Spain

Both opposition (?) and Government newspapers have been hammering away in the last few weeks at the dangers involved in a wholesale borrowing of European institutions. If any one occurrence can be cited as the probable cause of this new activity, it might possibly be the propaganda which accompanied the devaluation of the franc. Ever since France, Great Britain and the United States seemed to be acting to defend peace, democracy and international trade against fascist and communist foes, many Brazilians, sobered by the example of Spain, have begun to wonder whether their admiration for fascism was not too impulsive and less reasoned than it should be.

On the other hand, the Governor's speech may be his first bid for the Presidency, on a platform of good old-fashioned Brazilianism. In this event, he either is the present President's choice for the place, or he has decided to defy the President and strike out on his own. In any case, press and public alike apparently took the address to heart. In the Legislature, a motion to incorporate it in the Official Diary was put forth and most of the papers have published it in full. Comments have generally been favorable.

Coughlin Denounces 'Upstart President'

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin prepared today to close his campaign with a radio speech, after denouncing President Roosevelt as "the upstart President" and "the creator of slave wages."

In Scranton, Penna., and again in Newark, N. J., the priest yesterday and last night asserted that President Roosevelt, through "must legislation" had "taken a step" toward the form of government established by Mussolini, Stalin and Hitler.

At Newark, last night, his last personal appearance of the campaign, the radio priest after denouncing the WPA said he "could not comprehend how William Green (president of the American Federation of Labor) can urge labor to support Mr. Roosevelt, the creator of slave wages for 2,600,000 of our fellow citizens." He predicted the Social Security Act would be declared unconstitutional within a year and said:

"I know that it is written in the same vein as NRA, purposely unconstitutional, so we will cast aspersions at the Supreme Court for doing its job. And the people who have been lulled by the lullaby of a golden voice will say: 'My, what a wicked Supreme Court. Let's get rid of the Supreme Court.' That's what they've been trying to accomplish with this bogus Social Security Act."

Bishop Suggested Apology

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's second public apology to President Roosevelt in the current campaign may possibly affect his future political activities but his immediate superior, Bishop Michael J. Gallagher, said today the retraction was "satisfactory."

Bishop Gallagher, who had announced previously he would vote for President Roosevelt in tomorrow's election, said it was his "suggestion" which resulted in the priest's public apology during a radio speech in New York, Saturday night.

Referring to a speech made a week ago at Cleveland in which he called Mr. Roosevelt the "scab President," the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said: "I wish to close this campaign by apologizing for any hurt which such words have done his person."

Georgia Literacy Gains 40,000 in Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The work carried on by State and Federal agencies to abolish illiteracy and improve school standards is raising Georgia's educational rating, according to a recent survey. An adult-education program has taught 40,000 illiterate adults their "three R's" during the past three years, and total enrollment in the public schools and in the state university system's 18 units is at a record high.

The drive has reduced Georgia's number of illiterate adults from 210,000 to approximately 170,000, according to Paul S. Barrett, director. "About 40 per cent of the reduction was made in the past year, he said. Approximately three-fourths of the persons aided were Negroes. Coincident with the intensifying of this phase of the state's educational program was the recent decision of the state legislature to provide free school books in the first six grades throughout the state.

Decentralization Of Indian Service In U. S. Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Decentralization of Indian service, says John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is the third chapter of Indian administration which is just beginning and which will end only with the independence of the American Indians.

According to Mr. Collier, the first chapter, after the military period when United States officers were stationed on Indian reservations, was that of the absolute rule of the superintendent. When conditions were favorable he enjoyed a true decentralization and achieved some measure of integrated local work. This superintendent stayed on the job for a number of years and the "Indian knew what it was all about."

Continuing, Mr. Collier explains that the second chapter of the Indian Service was that when professional services were expanded on all reservations in an effort to bring technical services up to professional standards, which meant the establishment of technical and professional divisions with all their ramifications at the Washington office. The result was a decided improvement in personnel and in technical work as professionally viewed.

Now the third and last chapter has commenced, the chapter of decentralization, which, Mr. Collier says, is the most important challenge facing the headquarters staff and every field official. It is a challenge which must be successfully met if Indians are to assume responsibility for their own lives or are to use their own properties efficiently. For this last chapter of Indian Service men and women are sent out by the Indian bureau to local areas, form themselves into local teams and in their capacity as such, develop local programs in connection with local Indians.

As this decentralization advances, more and more freedom will flow into the field, local areas and not Washington will shape the projects of service and bring about in the near future complete Indian self-government. The Pueblo Indians of the Southwest, secure in their tribal independence, are a good example for other tribes to emulate when the decentralization of the Indian Service is a fact.

Municipal Field Named for Early Flying Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—In memory of Eddie Stinson, prewar flier, and in recognition of the entire aviation family of Stinsons, San Antonio's municipal airport has been renamed Stinson field.

Rededication of the airport, formerly called Winburn field, followed completion of an $86,000 improvement program, including a new administration building.

The ceremonies were attended by aviation devotees who received lessons from Katherine Stinson, pioneer flier, and by others who were tutored by Eddie himself.

Eddie Stinson, who was an instructor at Kelly field here during the World War, was fatally injured in an accident at Chicago. Katherine became the wife of a New Mexico official. Marjorie, a younger sister, also a flier, attached herself to the Navy Department at Washington. A younger brother, Jack, also has pursued aeronautic interests.

The local chapter of the National Aeronautic Association sponsored the movement to give the municipal field the new designation. In memory of William Winburn, for whom the field was originally named, a plaque is provided in the new administration building.

Newberry College Tribute Paid to Leader's Memory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Newberry College alumni, students and faculty members gathered here recently to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. George B. Cromer, former president and for more than a quarter of a century a trustee of the college.

Circuit Judge C. J. Ramage delivered the principal address and Dr. James C. Kinard, president, and A. P. Leaver, chairman of the board, spoke of Dr. Cromer's achievements as an educator. Judge Ramage said Dr. Cromer had been connected with Newberry College for 63 years—first as a student in 1873, then as instructor in the preparatory department, professor of history, president from 1896 to 1904, and as chairman of the board of trustees until his passing last year.

Secure in Their Tribal Independence

A. J. Baker Photo, Courtesy Santa Fe Railroad

Pueblo Indians of Southwest at Work

They Are Not Affected by the Decentralization of the Indian Service Instituted by the Government

Loyalists Re-form Defense 13 Miles South of Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 2 (AP)—Insurgent war planes, making their eighteenth visit to the environs of besieged Madrid, killed three children and injured eight adults with bombs today in the suburban village of Vallecas. Eight bombs were dropped.

Alarm sirens immediately were sounded throughout the capital as it was feared the fascist planes would continue on to bomb Madrid itself, but the fliers apparently turned back. They did not bomb the capital.

Order Suburb Evacuated

The 4500 civil population of Getafe, a suburb only six miles from the heart of Madrid, was ordered removed to facilitate movements of artillery and tanks in what the defense commanders called plans for a "sweeping new offensive."

In the clash of a co-ordinated fascist surge toward Madrid rebounding against a sudden socialist charge, the Government militiamen fell back at one point to Fuenlabrada, only nine miles from the city limits.

The defense lines were reorganized in strong positions near Fuenlabrada, Valdemoro, 13 miles south of the capital, and Parla, 10 miles south on the Toledo-Madrid road.

New reinforcements were sent to the front during the night to bolster highly mechanized columns of Government militia equipped with armored cars, swift tanks, bombing and pursuit planes and mobile artillery batteries.

At Pinto, about 14 miles south of Madrid on the road to Aranjuez, fascist forces buttressed their defenses against an expected Government charge after indecisive battling yesterday.

Difficulties attendant upon a Cabinet shake-up, demanded by the Confederation of Labor to give an official voice to Government-supporting syndicalists, were understood to have been solved with the confederation agreeing to accept three portfolios.

Public Safety Measures

The Spanish merchant marine began to operate under Government control. The order under which it was taken over was viewed as a measure to secure vital coastal shipping.

The Government enforced three edicts by the Minister of the Interior, Angel Galarza to maintain "public safety at any cost." They made punishable by summary trial: unlicensed possession of arms or munitions, unlicensed operation of radio stations and spreading of reports which might alarm the public or lower its morale.

Lemke Claims Aid of Frazier

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Union party announced Oct. 31 Representative William Lemke (R-N. D.) had been endorsed for the Presidency by his Congressional colleague, Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota. Mr. Lemke and Mr. Frazier were co-authors of the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium act.

Blum Government Faces Test Under Criticism From Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 2—By scornfully rejecting in his Milan speech the very bases of French foreign policy—the League of Nations, collective security, indivisible peace and disarmament—Premier Mussolini is held here to have made a revival of the Franco-Italian rapprochement extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible.

So long as France is governed by its present Popular Front Cabinet there is little likelihood of its "attitude of waiting and reserve," referred to by the Duce, being changed.

Change Held Off

This attitude is strikingly illustrated by the fact that Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Rome, has now returned to France and his proposed successor Count René de Saint-Quentin has not yet been officially designated. One obstacle is the desire of the Blum Government to avoid implicitly recognizing the Italian conquest of Ethiopia by accrediting a new Ambassador to King Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia.

Illustrating dramatically the real problem behind this question of diplomatic formality, a serious anti-Fascist riot occurred in Chambéry yesterday. The Italian Consul-General and eight other Italian citizens, including a diplomat and a Fascist official, were maltreated by a French mob, largely composed of communists, according to reports received here.

Foreign Policy Vital

These developments are considered significant because they emphasize the tendency of foreign policy to become a crucial issue in France. The fate of Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front Government appears more and more closely linked to international questions.

Communists are intensifying their attacks on Premier Blum's foreign policy, which they consider too friendly to Fascist countries. They are demanding, with ever-growing insistence, the "lifting of the blockade against Madrid." M. Blum yesterday optimistically reaffirmed his complete confidence that the Popular Front coalition will weather successfully the disaffection in the Left Wing and among the Communists. It is today declared that they remain loyal to the Popular Front Government. But most political observers nevertheless believe the gulf between the Radicals and the Socialists on the one hand and Communists on the other, is still wide and that the session of Parliament which opens the end of this week will be a steady one for the Government.

China's Bumper Wheat Crop Makes Problem for Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN — China, home of famine is "suffering" this year from an oversupply of wheat. Yangtse valley and North China crops have swelled this year's supply far above the ordinary figure.

This unusual state of affairs has thrown the national wheat market into confusion, according to milling circles here, and a full-fledged controversy has developed in Nanking over a national wheat policy.

Attracted by the prospect of low prices, Japanese buyers have placed large orders with Chinese firms, and some 20,000 tons have already been shipped out of Yangtse ports. Correspondingly large orders are being filled here.

Consternation

Chinese millers view this development with consternation. They have asked the Nanking Government to ban the export of surplus wheat. They allege that the supply is really no greater than is needed, and if large-scale exportation continues, China may be forced to buy wheat abroad before next year's harvest. In this event milling costs would rise and seriously affect their sales.

The question of supply and demand is one which the National Government is investigating, and a nation-wide survey of wheat production and consumption is being undertaken by the National Agricultural Research Bureau in Nanking.

Protest Against Ban

Meanwhile wheat growers are alarmed at the idea of an embargo on wheat export, as their limited storage facilities put them more or less at the mercy of Shanghai and Tientsin wheat brokers. They claim that as in the past, Chinese brokers will corner the market, force low prices, and thus nullify for the farmer the value of his first good crop in years.

A possible solution has been suggested whereby the Government would build a chain of granaries and enter the market to buy up wheat at a slightly higher price from the farmer, to sell it at small profit to the millers. But neither private nor Government capital is likely to be attracted by any such long-term investment under existing political and economic conditions.

Temperance Councils Unite in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Organization of local Young People's Temperance councils into a state federation was a feature of the annual convention of the Alabama W. C. T. U. here. Miss Elaine Mason of Florence was elected president of the new federation.

Mrs. S. T. Slaton of Birmingham, retiring state president of the W. C. T. U., said "the direct attack of liquor interests is leveled at young people and children," and advocated the sponsoring of youths' temperance organizations by every local unit. The convention adopted resolutions embodying her recommendation, along with others advocating strengthening and enforcement of the state prohibition laws and laws against slot machines and other forms of gambling. Mrs. Cora McOdory of Auburn was elected president for the year.

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England's Inn Signs on Display

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Weather-beaten picture signs which have swung for generations outside England's country inns, proclaiming the name of their establishment to travelers and to rustics who could not read, drew Mayfair to a gallery in fashionable Bond Street today.

One hundred and seventy-four years ago, in 1762, London held its first exhibition of inn signs. Today the Council for the Preservation of Rural England revived it.

Sponsors of the display hope it will lead to a revival of the sign-painting art and inspire proprietors of roadside properties, builders, designers and artists.

The inn sign declined when the road went out of fashion, an official said, "but with the revival of the road there has been a sign revival."

The oldest sign shown was from Clare in Suffolk. It has hung outside the Swan Inn there for 500 years. Commonest were Dukes of Wellington, Queen's Arms (named after Queen Elizabeth) and King's Heads (after Henry the Eighth).

The most modern touch was provided by the Earl Haig Inn at Suffolk, but no other World War leaders appeared to have been commemorated in that way.

Quaintest inn signs were those depicting "The Roaring Donkey," "The Running Footman" and "The Man Loaded With Mischief."

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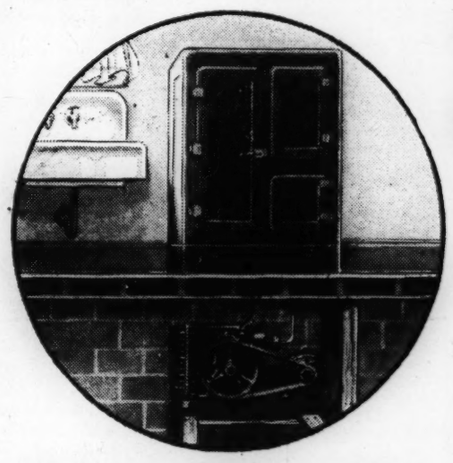
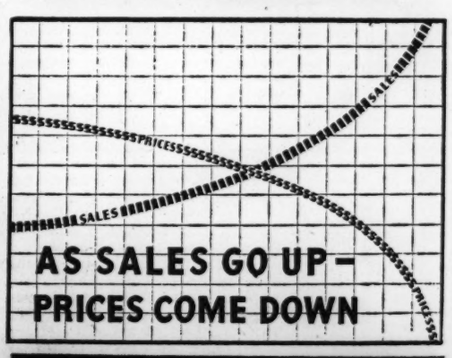


$600 OR MORE IN 1920



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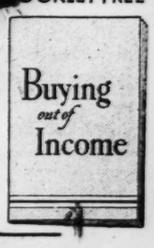

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2. (In 5 moves): Golf, Gold, Gild, Wild, Wile, Wife.

3. Four different results may be obtained, as follows:

25074	46095	65204	87036
13963	23873	31871	42592
11111	22222	33333	44444

4. M on I to R (Monitor).

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New York Gives Roosevelt Old-Time Tammany Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Tammany Hall had its hundreds of thousands in phalanx here today for a performance at the polls tomorrow designed to claim the Empire State for the Democratic party after again demonstrating its transcendent ability to assemble the city's voting masses in a jamboree of uninhibited political emotions for the President at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Tammany sent out the word, and it brought 30,000 persons streaming to the city's biggest hall and for a street audience of more than 10,000 outside the packed Garden. The rest was up to the President—and even the most hostile brave in an organization that has eyed the New Deal with suspicion ever since its instatement as a political set-up, had to admit today that it had never set the stage for such a campaign.

Carried New Deal Stamp

The Roosevelt meeting was an old Tammany custom observed through generations of stumping. But it was none the less indelibly stamped with the imprimatur of the New Deal which the organization has never pretended to understand and still hopes against hope it may ignore. The presence of Senator Robert F. Wagner as chairman of the meeting, not only assured this differentiation with past performances, but gave supreme point to what has become the principal issue in the Republican last-minute attack—the Social Security Act of which he is the accredited author.

The platform assemblage majored, as usual, with the district chiefs and borough bosses who direct the destinies of the New York city machine. The realistic arching of the great ceiling had become a multitude of American flags, and under these the chief courtesies of the rostrum were extended by the Tammany triumvirate operating in the absence of Chief James J. Dooling.

Flags and Frenzy

They took their seats, in fact, just as an American flag, master of all those previously placed, was rising to the band's brassy intonations of the Star Spangled Banner. The city's only and first Negro district leader, Herbert Bruce, was seated with them in the front row, along with Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State and chief lieutenant of James A. Farley, state and national Democratic chairman, in the reshaping of city politics to suit the Roosevelt plans of organization.

The leaders listened with impassivity to Senator Wagner's eulogy of Roosevelt objectives, but the crowd cheered and waved the little American flags with which each seat was accoutred with increasing ecstasy as the Senator proceeded to relate that "Roosevelt and Lehman and the entire Democratic ticket will be voted into office by a record majority—are going to conquer more easily in 1936 than in 1932"; that "when Roosevelt wins, America wins"; that "under President Roosevelt government has come to be a heart which beats to human needs"; that "America is the good neighbor of the world"; that "we dedicate our Government to the service of all the people"; that the Roosevelt Administration means "industrial freedom for the men and women who work for a living—a democracy of opportunity for all the people regardless of their station in life."

Lehman Discounts Rival

The Tammany numbers on the program were limited to Sheriff William J. Brenner of Queens, organization designee for president of the board of aldermen, the only city office at stake, and a spokesman to denunciate the proposed new charter introduced under the Fusion mayoralty and the first attempt in two generations to reform the antiquated and cumbersome basic law under which the machine has so long prospered.

Governor Lehman closed his campaign for re-election with a denunciation of his Republican rival, William F. Bleakley, as ignorant of state affairs and capable only of "vague promises," when the electorate had in the book the Lehman record of achievement. The high point of his speech was his reference to the fight he had made at Albany for state adoption of the Federal social security bill, workmen's compensation, shorter working hours for labor and the unemployment insurance law.

Smith Gets Boos

Alfred E. Smith, whose rise in politics was solely under Tammany auspices, even at that moment making his last and bitterest sally against the Roosevelt democracy in Albany, was booed with a vengeance as Mr. Lehman included him n the list of Governors who have been responsible for progressive legislation in New York.

At this moment the Tammany triumvirate left their seats and the crowd, sensing the import of this, sat poised for the arrival of the President, whose appearance brought a 13-minute ovation with the sound rising and rising until its crescendo reached the rafters and beat back down upon the arena like deafening cymbals. His speech left the braves with that smiling and intense look of politicians who have the understanding that "this one is a winner."

The President's Speech

The text of the President's speech follows:

On the eve of a national election, it is well for us to stop for a moment and analyze calmly and far deeper, far more vital than without prejudice the effect on our nation of a victory by either of the major pjolitcal parties.

The problem of the electorate is the continuance in the Presidency of any individual. For the greater issue goes beyond units of humanity—it goes to humanity itself.

In 1932 the issue was the restoration of American democracy; and the American people were in a mood to win. They did win. In 1936 the issue is the preservation of their victory. Again they are in a mood to win. Again they will win.

More than four years ago in accepting the Democratic nomination in Chicago, I said: "Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win this crusade to restore America to its own people."

The banners of that crusade still fly in the van of a nation that is on the march.

The Record Is Plain

It is needless to repeat the details of the program which this Administration has been hammering out on the anvils of experience. No amount of misrepresentation or statistical contortion can conceal or blur or smear that record. Neither the attacks of unscrupulous enemies nor the exaggerations of overzealous friends will serve to mislead the American people.

What was our hope in 1932? Above all other things the American people wanted peace. They wanted peace of mind instead of gnawing fear.

First, they sought escape from the personal terror which had stalked them for three years. They wanted the peace that comes from security in their homes—safety for their savings—permanence in their jobs—a fair profit from their enterprise.

Peace in the Community

Next, they wanted peace in the community—the peace that springs from the ability to meet the needs of community life—schools, playgrounds, parks, sanitation, highways—those things which are expected of solvent local government. They sought escape from disintegration and bankruptcy in local and state affairs.

They also sought peace within the nation—protection of their currency, fairer wages, the ending of long hours of toil, the abolition of child labor, the elimination of wildcat speculation, the safety of their children from kidnapers.

And finally, they sought peace with other nations—peace in a world of unrest. The nation knows that I hate war, and I know that the nation hates war.

I submit to you a record of peace; and on that record a well-founded expectation for future peace—peace for the individual, peace for the community, peace for the nation, and peace with the world.

The Roll of Honor

Tonight I call the roll—the roll of honor of those who stood with us in 1932 and still stand with us today.

Written on it are the names of millions who never had a chance—men at starvation wages, women in sweatshops, children at looms.

Written on it are the names of those who despaired, young men and young women for whom opportunity had become a will-o'-the-wisp.

Written on it are the names of farmers whose acres yielded only bitterness, business men whose books were portents of disaster—home-owners who were faced with eviction—frugal citizens whose savings were insecure.

Written there in large letters are the names of countless other Americans of all parties and all faiths—Americans who had eyes to see and hearts to understand—whose consciences were burdened because too many of their fellows were burdened—who looked on these things four years ago and said, "This can be changed. We will change it."

Still Lead in 1936

We still lead that army in 1936. They stood with us then because they believed. They stand with us today because they know. And with them stand millions of new recruits who have come to know.

Their hopes have become our record.

We have not come this far without a struggle and I assure you we cannot go further without a struggle.

For 12 years this nation was afflicted with hear-nothing, see-nothing, do-nothing government. The nation looked to government but the Government looked away. Nine mocking years with the golden calf and three long years of the scourge! Nine crazy years at the ticker and the long years in the breadlines! Nine mad years of mirage and three long years of despair; powerful influences strive today to restore that kind of government with its doctrine that that government is best which is most indifferent.

Shirtsleeve Government

For nearly four years you have had an administration which instead of twirling its thumbs has rolled up its sleeves. We will keep our sleeves rolled up.

We had to struggle with the old enemies of peace—business and financial monopoly, speculation, reckless banking, class antagonism, sectionalism, war profiteering.

They had begun to consider the Government of the United States as a mere appendage to their own affairs. We know now that government by organized money is just as dangerous as government by organized mob.

Never before in all our history have these forces been so united against one candidate as they stand today. They are unanimous in their hate for me—and I welcome their hatred.

I should like to have it said of my first Administration that in it the forces of selfishness and of lust for power met their match. I should like to have it said of my second Administration that in it these forces met their master.

The American people know from a four-year record that today there is only one entrance to the White House—by the front door. Since March 4, 1933, there has been only one passkey to the White House. I have carried that key in my pocket. It is there tonight. So long as I am President, it will remain in my pocket.

Those who used to have passkeys are not happy. Some of them are desperate. Only desperate men with their backs to the wall would descend so far below the level of decent citizenship as to foster the current pay-envelope campaign against America's working people. Only reckless men, heedless of consequences, would risk the disruption of the hope for a new peace between worker and employer by returning to the tactics of the labor spy.

Here is an amazing paradox! The very employers and politicians and newspapers who talk most loudly of class antagonism and the destruction of the American system now undermine that system by this attempt to coerce the votes of the wage earners. It is the 1936 version of the old threat to close down the factory or the office if a particular candidate does not win. It is an old strategy of tyrants to delude their victims into fighting their battles for them.

The Pay Envelope Message

Every message in a pay envelope, even if it is the truth, is a command to vote according to the will of the employer. But this propaganda is worse—it is deceit.

They tell the worker his wage will be reduced by a contribution to some vague form of old-age insurance. They carefully conceal from him the fact that for every dollar of premium he pays for that insurance, the employer pays another dollar. That omission is deceit.

They carefully conceal from him the fact that under the federal law, he receives another insurance policy to help him if he loses his job, and that the premium of that policy is paid 100 per cent by the employer and not one cent by the worker. They do not tell him that the insurance policy that is bought for him is far more favorable to him than any policy that any private insurance company could afford to issue. That omission is deceit.

They imply to him that he pays all the cost of both forms of insurance. They carefully conceal from him the fact that for every dollar put up by him his employer puts up three dollars—three for one. And that omission is deceit.

But they are guilty of more than deceit. When they imply that the reserves thus created against both these policies will be stolen by some future Congress—diverted to some wholly foreign purpose, they attack the integrity and honor of American government itself. Those who suggest that are already aliens to the spirit of American democracy. Let them emigrate and try their lot under some foreign government in which they have more confidence.

The fraudulent nature of this attempt is well known by the record of votes on the passage of the Social Security Act. In addition to an overwhelming majority of Democrats in both houses, 77 Republican representatives voted for it and only 18 against it and 15 Republican senators voted for it and only five against. Where does this last-minute drive of the Republican leadership leave these Republican representatives and senators who helped enact this law?

I am sure the vast majority of law-abiding business men who are not parties to this propaganda fully appreciate the extent of the threat to honest business contained in this coercion.

I have expressed indignation at this form of campaigning and I am confident that the overwhelming majority of employers, workers and the general public share that indignation and will show it at the polls.

Aside from this phase of it, I prefer to remember this campaign not as bitter but only as hard-fought. There should be no bitterness or hate where the sole thought is the welfare of the United States of America. No man can occupy the office of President without realizing that he is President of all the people.

It is because I have sought to think in terms of the whole nation that I am confident that today, just as four years ago, the people want more than promises.

Our vision for the future contains more than promises.

This Is Our Answer

This is our answer to those who, silent about their own plans, ask us to state our objectives.

Of course we will continue to seek to improve working conditions for the workers of America to reduce hours over-long, to increase wages that spell starvation, to end the labor of children, to wipe out sweatshops. Of course we will continue every effort to end monopoly in business, to support collective bargaining, to stop unfair competition, to abolish dishonorable trade practices. For all these we have only just begun to fight.

Of course we will continue to work for cheaper electricity in the homes and on the farms of America, for better and cheaper transportation, for low interest rates, for sounder home financing, for better banking, for the regulation of security issues, for reciprocal trade among nations, for the wiping out of slums. For all these we have only just begun to fight.

Fight for Farmer

Of course we will continue our efforts in behalf of the farmers of America. With their continued co-operation we will do all in our power to end the piling up of huge surpluses which spelled ruinous prices for their crops. We will persist in sucessful action for better land use, for reforestation, for the conservation of water all the way from its source to the sea, for drought and flood control, for better marketing facilities for farm commodities, for a definite reduction of farm tenancy, for encouragement of farmer co-operatives, for crop insurance and a stable food supply. For all these we have only just begun to fight.

Of course we will provide useful work for the needy unemployed; we prefer useful work to the pauperism of a dole.

Here and now I want to make myself clear about those who disparage their fellow citizens on the relief rolls. They say that those on relief are not merel, jobless—that they are worthless. Their solution for the relief problem is to end relief—to purge the rolls by starvation. To use the language of the stock broker, our needy unemployed would be cared for when, as, and if some fairy godmother should happen on the scene.

With the Samaritan

You and I will continue to refuse to accept that estimate of our unemployed fellow Americans. Your government is still on the same side of the street with the Good Samaritan and not with those who pass by on the other side.

Again—what of our objectives? Of course we will continue our efforts for young men and women so that they may obtain an education and an opportunity to put it to use. Of course, we will continue our help for the crippled, for the blind, for the mothers—our insurance for the unemployed—our security for the aged. Of course we will continue to protect the consumer against unnecessary price spreads. Against the costs that are added by monopoly and speculation. We will continue our successful efforts to increase his purchasing power and to keep it constant.

For these things, too, and for others like them we have only just begun to fight.

All this—all these objectives—spell peace at home. All our actions, all our ideals, spell also peace with other nations.

Wars and Rumors of War

Today there is war and rumor of war. We want none of it. But while we guard our shores against threats of war, we will continue to remove the causes of unrest and antagonism at home which might make our people easier victims to those for whom foreign war is profitable. Those who stand to profit by war are not on our side in this campaign.

"Peace on earth, good will toward men"—Democracy must cling to that message. For it is my deep conviction that democracy cannot live without that true religion which gives a nation a sense of justice and of moral purpose. Above our political forums, above our market places stand the altars of our faith—altars on which burn the fires of devotion that maintain all that is best in us and in our nation.

We have need of that devotion today. It is that which makes it possible to persuade those who are mentally prepared to fight each other to go on instead, to work for and to sacrifice for each other.

That is why we need to say with the prophet—"What doth the Lord require of thee—but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." That is why the recovery we seek, the recovery we are winning, is more than economic. In it are included justice and love and humility—not for ourselves as individuals alone, but for our nation. That is the road to peace.

Jezebel Brews a Prophetic Storm

Ahab's Queen in the Northern Kingdom of Israel Offends Hebrews by Worship of Baal—High-Handed Methods Arouse Peasants—Her Palaces Shimmer With Latest Fashions, Gold, Ivory and Scented Woods

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Twenty-eighth of 51 Articles

SAMARIA, Palestine—The second major attempt of the Jews to build a state was the creation of the Northern Kingdom, or Kingdom of Israel.

It centered about the city of Samaria, which was built on top of a round, gently sloping mound, almost exactly in the middle of Palestine. It is 43 miles north of Jerusalem and 44 miles south of Nazareth. The hill is situated in a green, fertile basin that is surrounded on three sides by high, treeless mountains.

A little stream, glistening amid buoyant vegetation, flows past it, and then continues its pleasant way through gardens, orchards, dense patches of lilies-of-the-valley, and great banks of roses of Sharon, to the sea 23 miles away.

Fields of waving wheat join hands about Samaria's hill and march far up its slopes. Above the brightness of their green you see the softer verdure of olive groves. Thriving villages are strewn over the sides of the encircling mountains; many flocks graze on the heights of Mount Ebal, which towers over all; and a lively traffic fills the roads, which were among the most vital in ancient times.

Reconstructing a City

Nowhere else in Palestine can we come so directly into contact with the ancient Jewish urban world as on Samaria's mound. King Omri, the usurper, built his palace here in the century after Solomon. When it was destroyed, time prepared a sheltering veil of dirt which preserved the ruins for us to see. Empires, civilizations, epochs came. They built upon it, but never rent the veil.

Herod raised a grand Roman metropolis above it, but did not disturb the mantle of obscurity. Then Herod's city also vanished. After a long, long silence a company of wise men from America removed the stiff encrusted shroud and revealed the royal halls wherein Ahab had reigned, and where his wife, the proud Jezebel, had imposed her will. The splendor of the remains surpassed all expectation.

Samaria for a time was the center, or rather the vanguard, of Jewish progress. Under David and Solomon, Judea had indeed been supreme; but subsequently it suffered serious reverses and withdrew within Zion's walls, leaving the northern kingdom to take the lead.

Omri chose this fruitful, well-protected hill as the site of his new capital, placed a magnificent city upon it, the chief building of which we may now visit, and gained so much prestige that, for decades, northern Palestine was known as Omri's Land.

He formed an alliance with the ruler of Phoenicia, and as a guarantee of friendship, married his son Ahab to the King of Sidon's daughter, a spirited, gifted, strong-willed girl who brought to the new capital a sense of a high cultural mission. She came from the most advanced small country of the age, and wanted to lead her adopted land, her peasant-shepherd people, into the modern world.

Ancient Luxury

And if she were our hostess here today and deigned to show us through her palace, we should be greatly impressed. We might say—to ourselves—too much rouge, too glaring, too modern; but still we should see much good taste. She came from the Paris of the time and spared no pains in making King Ahab and his capital worthy of such a queen.

Here is what we should find in her palace: in every room are chairs of well-polished oak; the halls are lined with fragrant cedar; ivory-topped tables fill the nooks; alabaster vases stand on gold-rimmed mantle-pieces; soft Oriental carpets ease the dainty tread of jewelled sandals; and exquisite drapery hangs beside the doors.

Festivities abound, and on many an evening, distinguished guests from foreign courts are present. Gorgeously dressed women and handsome men fill the halls and porches and wander in the gardens, where soft torchlight is suffused through the trees, and where little streams of water flowing amid the flowers reflect the sheen of silken gowns and the gleam of gold and jewels.

The people pass many hours in frivolity, as guests do in such environments; but at other times they talk of great affairs, of surging streams of trade over seas of sand and water, of marching armies, of rising empires, of new ideas and styles and customs. Sometimes in the early evenings, also, as the large disk of the sun, trembling in the sky, drops to meet the shimmer of the western sea, Queen Jezebel takes a favorite guest to a high shaded terrace, and, stretching a richly braceleted arm from the folds of her delicate gown of world famous Phoenician purple, points out the paths of her father's tireless fleet that rules the waves of all the world's known waters.

Ahab and his forceful wife had country palaces, too, one in the wide luxuriant valley of Jezreel, a few miles below Nazareth. There the queen, acting in the king's name, did a stubborn peasant named Naboth out of a choice plot of land he had inherited from his fathers. The Jewish ruler well knew the fanaticism with which Eastern peasants cling to ancestral fields, and so he made Naboth most handsome offers for his property. On Naboth's refusal . . . but you know the rest of the story.

This high-handed act fanned to flame the hatred of the peasants toward their "culture-bringing" ruler. They detested Phoenician modernism, Jezebel's new ways, new customs, new religious rites. They demanded the old desert simplicity. They harked back to Abraham and Moses, frugality, black tents, huts and freedom.

Elijah

You see the contrast here in this palace where we stand. Fountains, luxury, gold, music, soft gowns, and self-indulgence. Sleek young men deriding the equivalent in that day of "old fogeys with hayseed in their hair and spinach on their chins." Bright young things scoffing at grandma, who wouldn't know a Phoenician lyric from a Babylonian bill of lading.

Beyond are the tents, wooden plows, gaunt hillsmen, and freedom-loving tribesmen. There also is a stern imperious prophet who exalts old loyalties, demands justice, and calls men to their duty. With unbending boldness he condemns this court. He abhors the Baal served by Jezebel.

So there is tenseness in the air. Bare old Mount Ebal seems worried. The peasants in their cabins mumble threats. On Mount Carmel a furious storm is gathering, that may consume these gardens.

But the queen laughs. "Can old Elijah turn back the sun?" she exclaims, and signals her harpists to play the latest hit from Egypt.

Freedom for U. S. Industries Seen by Ford If Landon Wins

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP) — Henry Ford, in a statement issued from his home yesterday, said he believes Tuesday's election will determine whether industry and labor can repossess their right to proceed under free initiative or "whether they will be put still further under the control of international financiers."

The Dearborn atuomobile manufacturer, who endorsed the Republican presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon several weeks ago, declared "industry is opposed to the New Deal. International finance is for it."

"New Deal legislation," he said, "is compelling all kinds of American industry to become customers of the money lenders. That's right in accord with the basic alien principle behind all New Deal projects. Anyone who thinks that the real inside financiers are opposed to the New Deal doesn't know what is going on.

Bankers Beneficiaries

"Every American—especially every American working man—should understand clearly that industry is one thing; finance is another thing, wholly different. We hear people say that the chief benefits of the New Deal have gone to the working man. That's not true. The chief beneficiaries of the New Deal have been the bankers, the owners of the 'debt business' because the United States Government, under the New Deal, has been the biggest and most profitable customer the bankers have ever had."

"Perhaps all we have been through so far has been a good thing," he continued. "Now we are cured of the foolishness of expecting the Government to do anything for us. Government can't make work. The best it can do, to help the country, is to keep from hindering work. When the NRA went overboard and much of the Government's interference with it, business began to get better right away. It will continue to get better unless more political interference is attempted.

"There's more work to be done in this country right now than there's ever been before. And work is the only solution and social security we ever can have—work and wages. . . . We don't know anything about real wages yet. Even though they are the highest in the world, American wages are not nearly as high now as they are going to be when this country really gets started. . . .

"The only threat I see to higher wages in this country is from threatened political and financial control. They both operate the same way. . . . Industry was getting pretty well out of the clutches of finance until the New Deal came. . . .

"Except for maintaining law and order," he said, "government has had nothing to do with the great increase in the ability of the American working man to earn, and American industry to pay, high wages. Every time government has got control of an industry the common people suffer for it. . . .

No Government Able

"No government knows enough to run any industry. Neither do the financiers. They never try to—except as part of some plan to control the people."

Of the Social Security Act, Mr. Ford said:

"Under some social security systems abroad a man cannot quit his job, or apply for another, or leave town and go to another even to get a better job because that would break the 'economic plan.' Such a restriction of liberty will be almost a necessity in this country, too, if the present Social Security Act works to its natural conclusion."

The manufacturer explained his endorsement of Governor Landon by saying:

"If Governor Landon had one fiber of his nature that leaned toward political or financial control of the people of this country, I could not believe in him. But I know he believes in industry, in production, in work and in wealth represented by things we can use. I know he does not think that money is wealth and wheat is not. That is the American way of looking at things—that's why I support him."

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Knox Reviews Attack On Social Security

GARY, Ind., Nov. 2 (AP)—Opening new action on the Social Security Act sector of the campaign, Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, declared Oct. 30 it was "a scheme for sharing poverty."

That the pensions and insurance measure "puts half the working people of America under federal control" was another charge Colonel Knox leveled in an address prepared for delivery in this Indiana steel city.

Devoting his entire speech to the measure, Colonel Knox declared it would give the Government more "loose money" than any ever had in the world's history, and he asserted:

"There will be boondoggles on a scale so vast that Harry Hopkins's tropical bird houses, and the President's ditch across Florida, will look cheap."

Tomorrow Colonel Knox tours northern Illinois, and then fires a final salvo in a night mass meeting in Chicago, his home.

Schoolroom Equipped In Fashion of Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUPERTINO, Calif.—In order to meet present-day educational requirements, the Cupertino elementary school has added a combination library and study room where civics, penmanship and literature are taught.

Cleared of desks, the former classroom has been refurnished with tables and chairs to accommodate 40 pupils. Modern in every respect, the new room contains slanted shelves for the display of books, including a newspaper section equipped with eight modern files. One end of the room is devoted to the borrowing section, which contains county library books; while the opposite end of the room is divided into two departments, one for reference books and the other for magazines and booklets on social science subjects.

D. J. Sedgewick, principal of the school, said the remodeling of the classroom into a library was accomplished to bring about closer correlation of subjects. The advantages of the library are enjoyed by the pupils, and the accomplishment is considered a mark of progress in the little orchard village of Cupertino.

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CLOCKS, FIRST FLOOR

Text of Landon's Address In St. Louis Auditorium

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—Following is the text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's address Saturday night at Municipal Auditorium here:

I come to this city of St. Louis and my neighboring State of Missouri, tonight, with deep pleasure.

Next Tuesday the American people make a fundamental choice. We must choose the system and ideals of government under which we will live for many years to come. The present Administration has tried to conceal that our form of government is an issue in this campaign. It has tried to run from its record instead of on its record.

The present Administration has a record of broken promises that has never been explained. It has a record of waste and extravagance that threatens us with inflation and bankruptcy. It has a record of trying to supplant our system of free initiative with what it calls "planned economy."

Blanket Mandate

Now let us examine the claims on which the President seeks re-election. He has not revealed his program for the future. He has asked for a blanket mandate to proceed for another four years as he may see fit. And he has tried to justify this request on the plea that he has won recovery for the nation.

Two weeks ago, in Chicago, he said that when he came into office he found the train of this country's business and industry in the ditch. He said he pulled it out of the ditch. He said he put it on the rails and ran it into the shop. He said he repaired it. He said that now, as a result of his efforts, the train is running again.

I should like to make a few comments on this parable of the derailed train. The President assumes that his Administration deserves all the credit. Surely, the courage, industry and sacrifices of our people had something to do with getting the train out of the ditch.

Credit Supreme Court

Further, the President fails to state that after the train got into the shop, it stayed there for nearly two years. It stayed there nearly two years because the repair work was entrusted to thumble fingers who were long on theory, but short on practical experience. And it wasn't this Administration which finally got the train out of the shop. It was the Supreme Court, when it decided the NRA was unconstitutional.

Then there is the repair bill, which is not taken into account. This bill is a large part of the $25,000,000,000 spent by the Administration of which $13,000,000,000 has not been paid.

Finally, the train was in the shop so long that it is far behind its schedule. It is so far behind that 11,000,000 unemployed men and women are still standing along the tracks, waiting to be carried to their destination—the destination of full-time work and full-time pay.

The two biggest jobs before the country today are getting these 11,000,000 unemployed back to work and stopping the pouring of our money through the great political sieve at Washington. The two jobs are wrapped up together. We cannot live forever off tomorrow's income. We cannot live forever by borrowing from our children. And we cannot live forever a united nation with one fifth of our working population dependent upon the Government.

Dwell in World Apart

It is not fair to those on the relief rolls that they should be forced to live in a world apart—a world in which whatever work they get comes from the Government—a world in which their wages are set at a subsistence level by the Government. In this isolated world of the unemployed there is neither hope nor opportunity. There is no future on the relief rolls.

To ask for re-election on the basis of recovery, when 11,000,000 of our fellow-citizens are thus stranded, is shocking.

Now make no mistake about it. We in this country are going to get our train back on schedule. We are going to pick up the unemployed and get them to work.

And we are going to do this without breaking our backs and the backs of our children with billions of debt.

Abide by Constitution

And we are going to do this without abandoning the American system of free and popular government. We are going to do it under the American Constitution.

It's time we started to apply some common sense to our problems. It's time we stopped the ill-considered experiments that are shackling American industry and American agriculture.

What is wrong, what is holding us back? Why are there still 11,000,000 unemployed?

The answer is that enterprise and initiative are afraid of the present Administration. They don't know what the Administration is going to do next. They lack confidence in their own Government and without this confidence they dare not plan for the future.

Let us see why there is lack of confidence—the kind of confidence that enables people to do the kind of planning for the future that will create new jobs.

Elected on Economy Plank

The present Administration was elected on a program of economy. During its first few weeks in office it continued to preach economy and actually practiced it. Then, without warning, it did an about-face. It marched this country into the most profligate course of spending we have ever seen. And now, in another election year, it has done another about-face. Again it is talking economy although the budget has never come within $3,000,000,000 of being balanced during its term of office. Is this the way to inspire confidence?

The Administration complained when it came into office about a condition where we had scarcity in the midst of plenty. To remedy this condition it did not do away with the scarcity; it did away with plenty. It restricted production in industry and agriculture. It took the domestic farmer out of the foreign market and put the foreign farmer into the domestic market. Is this the way to inspire confidence?

Four years ago the President said: "It is no time for delay when 11,000,000 honest, industrious and willing men and women are tramping the streets and roads of our country looking for work." Then he sponsored the AAA which, by admission of his own Department of Agriculture, destroyed work opportunities for 1,000,000 men in the cotton fields alone. Is this the way to inspire confidence?

Charges NRA Coercion

The President started the NRA with the excuse that it would give business men an opportunity to co-operate with the government if they so desired. Within three months co-operation was gone and the NRA had become an instrument of coercion. Is this the way to inspire confidence?

On repeated occasions the President or his spokesmen, assured the country there would be no new taxes. Yet this Administration has passed 14 laws involving new or increased tax levies.

The President professed a deep interest for the forgotten man, the little fellow. Yet the NRA suspended the operation of the anti-trust laws and legalized monopoly. The Administration has almost doubled the proportion of consumers taxes, which fall most heavily on the little fellow. And by its inflationary policy it is threatening the security of the savings of tens of millions of our people. Is this the way to inspire confidence?

Security Law Cited

The President professed a deep interest in providing security for the working man. He sponsored and approved the so-called social security act—a law which is supposed to provide old-age pensions. This act was signed by the President on Aug. 14, 1935. But for some strange reason, the provisions for taxation and administration do not go into effect until after this election. In consequence the workers are only now beginning to find out the real extent of this deception.

Only now are they discovering that what they have been given is not security of a pension for their old age, but the certainty of a tax burden throughout their working lives. And this, as Roger Sherman Hoar, long an active member of the Democratic state organization of Massachusetts and a member of President Roosevelt's social security conference of 1934, pointed out—this without any assurance that the workers will get back what they put in. Only now are they discovering that deductions will be made from their pay starting next Jan. 1. Only now are they discovering that in the long run they will also bear a large part of the tax levied on employers' payrolls. As I said in Madison Square Garden: "Even the Democratic Attorney General of New York admits this. Last March, before the New York Court of Appeals, he said that a tax on employers' pay rolls, although levied on the employer, will be—and I quote—'shifted either to wage earners or consumers or both.'"

No One Knows Whole Story

But even now the workers don't know the whole story. Nobody does. The Administration so far has refused to reveal how it is going to keep the life records of 26,000,000 of our working people. Because under this law records must be kept showing every job each one of these 26,000,000 has had and every dollar he has earned.

How could any Administration keep track of these 26,000,000 of our fellow citizens? Imagine the vast army of clerks that would be necessary. Imagine the boost for bureaucracy. Imagine the field opened for federal snooping. Are these 26,000,000 going to be fingerprinted? Are their photographs going to be kept on file in a Washington office? Or are they going to have identification tags put around their necks?

Reluctant Capital

Does a law like this inspire confidence?

These are a few of the reasons why our people do not know what to expect next. These are a few of the reasons why people are reluctant to invest capital in new ventures and in the expansion of their businesses. Yet it is upon capital and initiative that re-employment must rely.

If we are to have full recovery and re-employment, confidence must be restored. There must be some assurance that money invested today will not be destroyed tomorrow by an erratic Administration.

This Administration boasts that its spending has brought recovery. But it is not a solid recovery. It is a spendthrift delusion, the delusion of a nation that is running through its capital and mortgaging its future.

If a man earns $2000 a year, but spends $4000 a year, he can obviously live better than if he were living on his earnings alone. But he cannot keep this process up forever.

Assails Spending Theory

The same thing is true of a nation. It is ridiculous to believe that the way to real and lasting prosperity is by the spending of borrowed money. It is financial madness to delude ourselves into thinking that the more we borrow, the easier it will be to get out of debt.

If we are to have recovery that will give real work to the unemployed, we must cut out government waste and extravagance. We must balance the budget. We must restore confidence in the Government's credit. But this is not all.

We must also open the way to individual initiative. We must restore the principles of free competition. We must strengthen and enforce the anti-trust laws which are designed for the protection of the little fellow. We must stamp out unfair trade practices which work to the disadvantage of the little fellow. And we must do this without treating every man who makes a profit as if he were a criminal against society.

At the same time we must provide real old-age pensions for our people. We must repeal the present tax on pay envelopes and pay the cost of these pensions as we go along by a direct tax, widely distributed. We must not depend upon a reserve that would have to be larger than our present national debt—a reserve that would be a constant temptation to continued waste and extravagance by future Congresses—indeed, a reserve that Congress could use as a means to pay off the national debt out of the pay envelopes of our workers.

The time has come to restore good government in this country. I pledge myself to the appointment of competent and able officials and I pledge myself to the extension of the merit system under civil service from top to bottom.

The choice is clear. Let us look forward to a greater and happier America. An America with real recovery; with finances sound; with credit unquestioned.

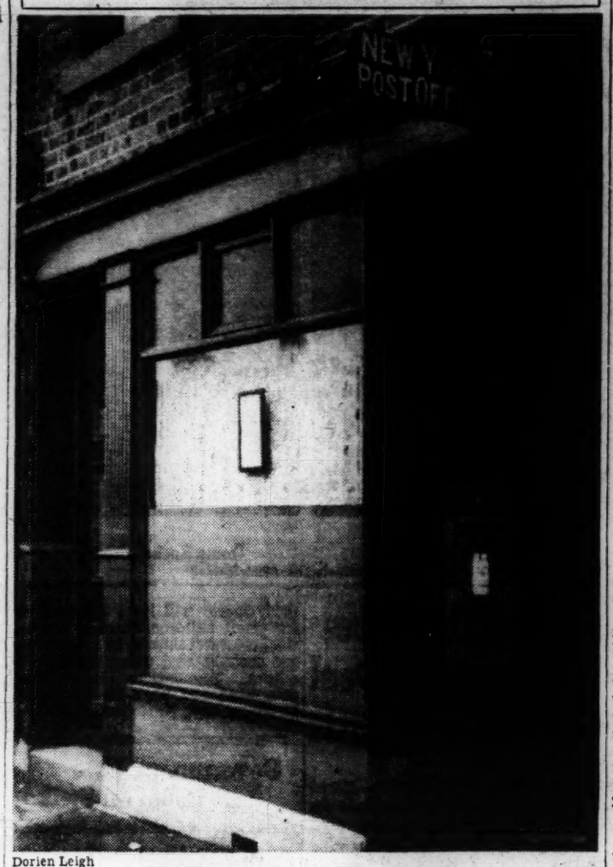
An America that sees its farmers free to plant what they want, raise what they will and with a market for their products.

An America that sees its workers content because jobs are plentiful and secure, with wages rising.

An America that is united—united because our people are making common cause as Americans and irrespective of race, color or creed.

Let us look forward to an America with faith revived; faith in our Government; faith in those qualities of heart and soul and mind that have given us so proud a history; and above all, faith in the eternal God through whose mighty power our fathers won their liberties of old.

Far From Manhattan



Dorien Leigh

Post Office in the New York of England
Efficient Without an Elaborate Exterior

American New Yorkers may wonder at the sign which hangs over this unpretentious building, but to the inhabitants of New York in Durham, England, it is not a curiosity, but the place where they post their letters, buy stamps, send telegrams, and, if they are thrifty, hand over their money to the Post Office Savings Bank.

Poll of 46,041,500 Expected by Head Of 'Get-Out-Vote'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—More people are expected to go to the polls tomorrow than ever before in history, according to an estimate made today by Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club.

Out of a total registration of 54,892,803, Mr. Michelet, long a student of American voting, experts about 46,041,500 to cast ballots.

In making an estimate that approximately 16 per cent of the qualified and registered voters will fail to go to the polls, the Get-Out-the-Vote president took into consideration the fact that this year's presidential contest is "keen and fought at every angle. No voter," he said, "is in ignorance, and few are lacking in vital interest."

Fewer "Stay-at-Homes"

Mr. Michelet estimated the "stay-at-home" vote this year at a figure about 3 per cent less than that of 1932, when 7,650,319 of the 47,457,102 registered voters did not exercise the ballot privilege.

If 46,041,500 persons go to the polls this year, as Mr. Michelet expects, the 1936 election will set a record for the number of votes cast. In 1932, the total popular vote was 39,816,522; in 1928, it was 36,879,414; in 1924, it was 29,022,261, and in 1920—the first year that women had the vote—it was 26,705,346.

Proportion of Women

How many of the 46,000,000 voters will be women, Mr. Michelet will not attempt to guess. Figures from the women's bureau of the Department of Labor show that there are approximately 36,000,000 women in the country who are of voting age. Since ballots do not indicate the sex of the voter, there never has been any accurate estimate of the proportion of the total vote cast by women.

Women's divisions of the Republican and Democratic national committees are confident, however, that women are keeping pace with the increasing size of the electorate.

Absentees

Reflecting the generally increased interest in the election, Washington's absentee voter bureaus have reported an all-time high in ballots cast by residents of the District of Columbia. They estimate that the total absentee vote mailed from here will run about 90,000, out of a 620,000 population.

The strange part of it is that despite the talk of the "New Deal jobholders' vote," Washingtonians who are entitled to a vote elsewhere are dividing their ballots about evenly between the Republicans and the Democrats. The Republicans expect a total of about 45,000 votes, to be sent through their headquarters; and the Democrats are looking for about the same number.

Artists Combine Sketches to Make 1937 Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Consumers are not the only people who are co-operating. Artists, who perhaps more than other people have previously gone their individual ways, are now combining their efforts in search for a larger public. Showing block prints of every type of subject from a plate of apples to an abstract study in orbits, the Chicago Society of Artists presents "Calendar of 1937." On the opening day at a department store here, a demonstration of woodblock cutting was put on by Todros Geller, signed original prints being displayed.

The calendar is the work of 28 members of the society. Each page contains a print, with the days of the week at the bottom set in modern Memphis type. The paper is an antique eggshell that brings into relief the most delicate details of the pictures. At the top is a spiral binding, which permits the release of any print for framing.

Peasant women draped in decorative shawls, an old church in New Mexico, three men perched on a high scaffold at noon eating their luncheon, a man playing a cello, fireworks in Chinatown, Indian dancers, and a scene in Montana are among the subjects.

"It is the first venture of artists in Chicago to co-operate in this way, thereby making a calendar which could hardly be undertaken by one artist alone," said Miss Clara MacGowan, president of the society. "The co-operative idea gives all of us a chance to contribute a few of our best prints to make up the whole."

Landon's Record in Kansas Cited on Eve of Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—The things which, his friends say, singled out Gov. Alfred M. Landon from among all Republican possibilities and led to his nomination for the Presidency was his businesslike way of handling the affairs of his State. He has, they claim, given Kansas one of the most progressive and efficient administrations in its history.

Elected to the governorship in the face of the Democratic landslide of 1932, and re-elected by a greatly increased majority in 1934, his term of office coincided with that of President Roosevelt as Chief Executive of the United States. In taking over the governorship during one of the most difficult periods in the State's history, due partly to the depression, he asserted that the first state to return to normal would be that one which "puts its house in order."

Efficient Legislation

In successive sessions of the Legislature, which was evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, important legislation was completed without friction or delay.

While carrying out pledges of governmental reorganization and economy, included in the state Republican platform, Governor Landon reduced the cost of government in Kansas 22 per cent. He balanced the budget, reducing the debt of the State and its subdivisions from $154,000,000 in June, 1932, to $130,000,000 in June, 1936. Property taxes were reduced 9 per cent. The only bonded indebtedness now is in soldiers' compensation bonds.

Customers of utilities have realized a saving of more than $2,000,000 through reductions in rates, it is held. During this administration, Kansas entered a period of new utility legislation, affecting most of the 350 utilities in the State. Regulation is stiffer than before, and the utilities are required to pay for rate-making investigations.

Road Deficit Erased

Although Governor Landon cut in half the license fees on motor cars, a deficit of $2,800,000 in the State highway department was erased by economies and reform and the highway improvement program was continued. A port of entry law was passed, establishing 65 stations on highways entering the State and requiring all trucks to stop at these ports. The law made it possible to collect a ton-mile tax assessed on some 35,000 trucks, and stopped bootlegging of gasoline. The income from this tax increased about $350,000 a year and that from the gasoline tax, $1,000,000.

The Kansas budget was not balanced through federal funds, although like other states it received heavy payments. Kansas bore her share for relief and ranked fifteenth in the United States in the percentage of non-federal funds contributed, carrying approximately 31 per cent of the relief burden. Kansas spent $21,000,000 for emergency relief in three years.

In 1933, the State Legislature at Governor Landon's suggestion broadened and strengthened laws limiting state and local borrowing and spending. Every governmental unit is required to limit spending to income. This was done, friends of the Governor say, without crippling a single State institution. The budget law was rewritten to fit the new situation. It requires each political unit to draw up an expense account and publish it along with the budget of the previous year and proposals for the coming year, thus giving taxpayers an opportunity to be heard on the subject. If 20 per cent of the taxpayers object, the proposal can be discarded. These laws strengthened the financial position of the various units of Kansas government, including school districts.

Salaries Reduced

At Governor Landon's request, the Legislature reduced state and county salaries from 5 to 25 per cent. It refused to cut the Governor's salary of $5000 a year, whereupon he returned 25 per cent to the treasury each month.

No Governor of Kansas has had the problems of agriculture brought more forcibly to his attention, party leaders insist, than has Governor Landon. When in 1934 the State endured one of the worst droughts in its history, he with others interested in agriculture originated and carried through a culling program which, it is held, made a practical basis for saving the best breeding stock of cattle from the packers.

A warehousing act was passed by the Legislature in 1933 making it possible for farmers to store corn on their farms. The 4,000,000 bushels of stored corn helped in the emergency of 1934.

When drought and hard times showed a mortgage debt on Kansas homes and farms of nearly $6,000,000, a farm moratorium bill was passed to give time necessary for working out adjustments to the advantage of both debtors and creditors.

Governor Landon arranged with the railroads for cheap transportation of feed to devastated areas and called upon various oil producers to turn their idle pumps, pipe lines and thank-car equipment over to the State for use in pumping water to central watering places for cattle. A series of community wells sufficiently deep to reach the water table that had dropped below ordinary levels were sunk and completed in time to increase the daily water supply by 5,000,000 gallons.

Water Conservation

Later, in consultation with engineers, he worked out a program for building ponds and lakes to conserve the water supply, particularly at watersheds. Under this program more than 3000 ponds have been approved and nearly 2000 already constructed. The Legislature authorized construction of dams to store surface waters and provided for reduction of assessed valuation of land on which the dam is built in accordance with the amount of water stored.

Working with labor groups, the Landon administration has passed what the Kansas Labor Commissioner, George E. Blakely, termed "more legislation favorable to labor than the State has had in many years." By virtue of his appointive power, it is claimed that Governor Landon has in the State's employ a larger number of members of labor organizations than any previous administration.

In 1933, it was discovered that the Kansas treasury held several hundred thousands of dollars in forged municipal bonds. Although close friends of his were involved, the Governor placed the treasurer's office under martial law, audits were begun and the processes of complete exposure, accounting, trial, conviction and punishment of the guilty went forward to the end.

State Highway Patrol

During the first year of his term, the Governor established a state highway patrol, and attempted bank robberies and holdups which numbered 61 in 1933 were reduced to eight in 1935. He has insisted that men should not be turned out of the penitentiary on parole ahead of time unless they have somewhere to go and some chance of making a decent living. He set up a system of district supervisors for men on parole, thus reducing the percentage of paroled men returned to the penitentiary 14 per cent.

When labor troubles developed in the lead and zinc mines in Cherokee county in 1935, Governor Landon was asked to send the National Guard to preserve order. He sent the troops but gave instructions to disarm the mine guards and sent them away, to permit peaceful picketing, and free discussion by the employees at their meetings.

Election Ball Sees Gowns Inspired By Those of 10 Presidents' Wives

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The "last word" in modern evening gowns, inspired by the historical dresses of 10 United States Presidents' wives, made their debut here last Oct. 30 at the velvet ball and debutante election cotillion at which Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt was an honored guest.

The ball, which was held in the flag-decked ballroom of a New York hotel, was the first big soiree of the winter social season and was attended by a number of outstanding society figures. Eighty-five debutantes, wearing velvet gowns of the ball's colors—red, blue and white—danced with their escorts in the cotillion, which took its name from the imminence of election day.

The program opened with the pageant of Presidents' wives in a setting representing the White House Blue Room. Society women appeared in models of the gowns worn by Presidents' wives at inaugural ceremonies or inauguration balls. They were followed by modern adaptations of the historical frocks and by new evening and dinner dresses.

Martha Washington's gown of salmon colored silk worn with a fichu was followed by a full skirted adaptation of red velvet topped by a beaded gray silk shoulder scarf. Mary Todd Lincoln's royal purple dress inspired a royal blue gown with dropped shoulder line and Dolly Madison's puff-sleeved yellow satin influenced the design of a dark red gown with yoke and puffed sleeves of crocheted gold thread.

Adaptations of dresses worn by Julia Dent Grant, Frances Cleveland, Edith Roosevelt, Helen Taft, Edith Bolling Wilson, Grace Coolidge and Lou Henry Hoover were shown.

After the pageant the debutantes and their escorts danced in the cotillion where favors were red, white and blue liberty caps, gauntlet gloves, and orchid corsages. The program was climaxed by a mock "torchlight" procession with banners and whistles.

Mexico Building Air-Cooled School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Air conditioning will be installed in the new rural school which is being built by the Federal Government in the Port of Manzanillo, Colima, according to an announcement by the Government. The excessive heat of this region has necessitated the unprecedented departure in native architecture.

The erection of the new rural school, which will house 500 students, is being supplemented by the construction of other government buildings in the port. These will include a post office, customs and immigration buildings, and a lighthouse.

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Arms Industry Conscription During War Urged in Britain; Royal Commission Reports

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—International collaboration in the manufacture and control of armaments was recommended Oct. 31 by the Royal Commission on the Manufacture of Arms.

"This country should continue to promote and encourage the adoption of measures for the international regulation and control of the manufacture of any trade in arms," the commission's report declared.

Other recommendations submitted in the report included:

1. Restriction of the profits of armament firms in peace time.

Wartime Conscription

2. Conscription of industry in wartime.

3. A more positive system of licensing the export of arms with discontinuance of the practice of issuing open, general licenses.

4. Complete cessation of the private export trade in surplus and second-hand arms and munitions.

The commission termed "impracticable" the establishment of a universal system of state monopoly of arms manufacture.

"We are of the opinion that the necessities of imperial defense cannot be effectively met in existing conditions except by the maintenance in peacetime of a system of collaboration between the Government and the private industry of the country in the supply of arms and munitions," the report asserted.

The commission was appointed in February of 1935, to study the question of prohibition of private manufacture of arms.

Its members include Sir John Eldon Bankes, Chairman; Sir Thomas Allen, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Prof. H. C. Cutteridge, Sir Kenneth Lee, J. A. Spender and Sir Philip Gibbs.

Dr. Foster to Head Alabama University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—A man whose great-grandfather was a member of the first class enrolled at the University of Alabama in 1831 will succeed Dr. George H. Denny as president of the institution on Jan. 1. He is Richard Clark Foster, 41-year-old attorney of Tuscaloosa, a graduate of the university and of Harvard Law School.

Dr. Denny had asked to be retired after 25 years as head of the institution, during which it became one of the largest in the South with nearly 6000 students. He was named, however, to the newly created post of chancellor in which he will serve largely in an advisory capacity. Dr. Foster was his choice to carry on his work.

Dr. Foster was born in Demopolis, Ala., but has lived most of his life at Tuscaloosa, the seat of the university. He is a World War veteran, having served as captain of artillery. He is a descendant of two of Alabama's oldest families. On his mother's side he is a grandson of the late Congressman Richard H. Clark.

Campaigns Bow To Voice of People

(Continued from Page 1)

participated in by a tumultuous crowd of 22,000, he gave the sharpest address of his campaign.

Attacking the power of "organized money," he charged that its exponents "are unanimous in their hate for me," and he exclaimed, "I welcome their hatred."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the platform where Governor Landon challenged him to express his views on a number of specific issues only 48 hours before. Without directly mentioning NRA, AAA, or other identified subjects, the President nevertheless did give in general terms the objectives which he said he seeks.

More Than Promises

"Our vision for the future contains more than promises," he declared. "That is our answer to those who, silent about their own plans, ask us to state our objectives."

Obviously referring to the Landon NRA challenge, Mr. Roosevelt said that "of course" he would seek to improve working conditions, shorten hours, raise wages, end labor of children, wipe out sweatshops, end monopoly, support collective bargaining, stop unfair competition, abolish dishonorable trade practices.

"For all these," he declared, "we have only just begun to fight."

Using the same oratorical form and repeating the same refrain he went down the list of New Deal objectives.

Besides asking specific questions, Governor Landon, 48 hours before, had attacked the Social Security Act as "fundamentally wrong," charging that, next Jan. 1, workers "no matter how small their wages, will have their pay docked," and later reiterating that they would suffer "a direct deduction in their pay."

Roosevelt Replies

President Roosevelt struck back specifically at this argument, charging that Republicans were omitting to tell workers of the advantages they received under the program, or their employers' contributions, and alleging that such omission constituted "deceit."

Of the pay-envelope campaign itself, he said it was the work of "desperate men" whose "backs were to the wall."

Almost as Mr. Roosevelt was speaking, Governor Landon was reiterating his attack at St. Louis, stressing the alleged regimentation necessary for the 26,000,000 workers under the new law, and asking whether they would be fingerprinted, photographed—"or are they going to have their identification tags put around their necks?"

Mr. Hamilton at Boston Saturday night, meantime, was making the affirmative charge that metal tags were to be used, showing his gasping audience of 20,000 one of the alleged tags, and declaring that they were to be manufactured "of stainless steel so that they will not stain the skin of those who wear them."

Board Denies Tag Charge

The Social Security Board issued a denial of the charge of Mr. Hamilton that the so-called "dog license" metal identification tags would be issued the 26,000,000 workers. The text of the official press release follows:

"The Social Security Board flatly denied today that it had any intentions of requiring the use of metal identification tags, fingerprinting or photographs of the 26,000,000 for whom old-age retirement benefits will begin to accrue on Jan. 1 of next year under the Social Security Act, as claimed by John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in Boston Saturday, and as implied in questions asked by Governor Landon in his speech at St. Louis Saturday night.

The Statement

The Social Security Board is a nonpartisan body and it has no wish to participate in political discussions. The board would, however, be negligent in its duty as the administrator of a federal law if it permitted to go unchallenged even for a day this wholly false statement. The Social Security Board has no intention of asking 26,000,000 to hang identification tags around their necks.

The board has no intention to require use of cards similar to police cards in foreign countries as Mr. Hamilton is reported in the press to have charged in Boston.

The board has no intention of using finger printing or personal photographs for the identification of beneficiaries under the Social Security Act as implied in Mr. Landon's questions at St. Louis.

The board has on repeated occasions in the past nine months denied such intentions every time rumors, claims or questions about these false statements have been brought to it.

Because the old-age benefits provisions of the act which go into effect next year are in the nature of insurance, the board with the aid of experts for the largest insurance companies in America has worked out a simple system which will involve only the use of an ordinary card such as insurance companies give their policy holders showing on one side the beneficiary's name, and on the other side instructions as how to obtain official information relative to his benefit rights.

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Sir John Eldon Bankes — Sir Philip Gibbs — Dame Rachel Crowdy

Chairman (Left) and Two Members of the Royal Commission on Arms-Making

Townsend Calls Defeat Of Roosevelt Imperative

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—As his final word on the presidential election Dr. Francis E. Townsend left with his pension-plan followers today the declaration that the defeat of President Roosevelt was "absolutely imperative." "Democratic government is at stake," Dr. Townsend asserted in a national radio hookup address last night. ". . . those in charge of our government are endeavoring to perpetuate their dictatorship and carry out their philosophy which is in accord with European dictatorships already established."

He repeated his indorsement of Representative William Lemke, Union party presidential candidate, and his advice to followers to vote for Gov. Alfred M. Landon in states where the Union party did not appear on the ballot.

Dubinsky Denies Coughlin Charges Of Moscow Appointment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—David Dubinsky, Democratic presidential elector in New York state, is out today with a "retort courteous," which, when read between the lines, appears as a "reproof valiant" to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's announcement at the Hippodrome here Thursday that Mr. Dubinsky was slated to become United States Ambassador to Moscow, if President Roosevelt were re-elected.

Mr. Dubinsky, one of the best-known labor leaders in the United States and president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, has been a storm center around whom Republican charges that he was a Communist have swirled. He said the first information he had that he was slated for a diplomatic post was in the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's announcement. He disposed of it this way:

"You see," he told reporters, "only four months ago—early in July—the Soviet Government refused me a visa to visit Russia on account of my known record of consistent opposition to communism. When I came back here from a visit to Russia in 1931, I had written some impressions of conditions as I saw them that apparently didn't quite please the powers that be in Moscow, which made me persona non grata. . . .

"May I suggest to the political Reverend that I am quite satisfied with my position in the labor movement and the rather useful part that I am taking in it, and am not seeking any political or foreign assignment.

"I intend to stick to my union and would suggest to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin that he stick to his church. He is not so 'hot' as a politician."

Smith Cites Cases To Show New Deal Is Not Democratic

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President in 1928, Saturday night assailed New Deal leaders for "stealing the livery of the Democratic party."

He said it was "with a signally sorrowful note" that he came to Albany where he "helped to make Democratic history, to talk against that party, because I am convinced in my heart and soul that it is not my Democratic party that I have known all during my years of service."

"It is a party that has stolen the livery of the Democratic party," he said, "and if allowed to exist for four more years there will be no such things as a Democratic party."

Smith spoke in Harmanus Bleeker Hall, where all the 3200 seats were occupied and all standing room filled.

Taking several states as examples, he asserted that leaders of the Roosevelt Administration were shelving the Democratic party in states where they thought they could gain politically by doing so.

He mentioned the President's endorsement of Senator George W. Norris, Progressive Republican of Nebraska, and the withdrawal of the Democratic candidates of United States Senator and Governor in Minnesota in favor of the Farmer Labor Party.

"Is Norris a Democrat?" he asked, then answered: "He certainly is not."

"What about La Follette?" he asked, referring to the support the Progressive party is giving the President in Wisconsin.

"They are pets of the present Administration and particular friends of the President. Are they Democrats? They are not."

How New Deal Votes

He said he had received numerous letters from Democrats asking him how they could "bring themselves around to vote the Republican ticket" and stated he had told them to "look into their conscience."

"Then after you have done that," he said, "follow the lesson and example of the leader of the New Deal who a short time ago at Yale University while accepting the degree of honorary Doctor of Laws told the student body, the faculty and the assembled guests that he didn't know the politics of the men that were around him in Washington. We know!

"There are some Democrats, there are some Republicans, there are some Socialists, there are some Communists and there is a shower of crackpots that belong to nothing.

"And 'so that you may have assurance doubly assure,' he said to the student body, 'you'd be surprised to know how many times I voted for Republicans.'

"Does the New Deal support only Democrats? Not at all! The New Deal supports anybody and anything that helps the New Deal."

Mr. Smith chose as the place of his fifth and final speech of the campaign the state capital where he served eight years as governor and spent many years as a legislator. In the past few years Albany has returned a stronger Democratic vote than any other upstate city.

Police Chief David Smurl had 140 policemen and firemen on duty in and around the auditorium.

Because it was Halloween, Chief Smurl instructed them to search every person entering the auditorium to see that no practical jokers with noise-making contraptions were admitted. No masked persons were admitted.

While the audience waited the arrival of Mr. Smith, a band played "O, Susannah," Governor Landon's campaign song.

Mr. Smith was given a demonstration when he walked down a side aisle at 8:10 p. m. The band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Smith was introduced by Mrs. Malcolm S. Davis, chairman of the Albany County Unit of the Independent Coalition of American Women, which sponsored the meeting. He was cheered as he took his place before the microphone and started his speech.

Blair Gets PWA Contract For Birmingham Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The district office of PWA, housing division announces that Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes has accepted the bid of Algernon Blair of Montgomery, Ala., in the amount of $1,569,727 for the superstructure of the $2,500,000 low-rent housing project, "Smithfield Court," to be constructed in Birmingham, Ala.

Architectural plans call for 544 units which will be one and two-story group houses and a three-story apartment building similar to the other 49 low-rent housing projects which PWA is constructing throughout this country and in two of its insular possessions, "Smithfield Court" will have playgrounds for small children, modern sanitation, cross-ventilation in every room, gas cooking, and other modern facilities. Foundations have been completed and work on the superstructure will start promptly.

Government Uses Soft Pedal on Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

merce, and it was hastily pointed out that no use of the navy could be made unless President Roosevelt should declare a national emergency and then specifically order the armed forces of the nation to take over protection of the ships.

It is stated, also on high authority, that use of the navy in such a situation is out of the question. Counting heavily on labor votes tomorrow, it is hardly likely that Mr. Roosevelt would prejudice labor support on the day before the election by calling out the navy against a seamen's strike.

However, this does not mean that such action may not be taken after the ballots are cast or that the Government may not step in to assure at least protection of shipping, if not operation. There are two grounds under which intervention could be taken. The National Defense Act permits the President to declare an emergency and take protective action. Postal laws permit use of armed force to keep the mails moving.

Significant Threat

It is considered significant that Government intervention was threatened Saturday by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and the department's conciliator in the present strike. Since Mr. McGrady is a union labor man with a record of many years' service for the American Federation of Labor before coming to the Department of Labor, his use of such a warning to the strikers has great significance.

It is also quite apparent here that even the most pro-labor New Dealers feel differently toward the striking seamen's unions than toward most of organized labor. The particular groups which have initiated the present strike are looked upon with hostility and suspicion within the ranks of organized labor here. They get no sympathy either from the A. F. of L. or from the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis.

Roosevelt Action Doubted

While observers doubt that federal action would be taken, while President Roosevelt is in the White House, against such unions as the United Mine Workers of America, or that he would interfere adversely in a strike in which that union was involved, the same is not true of the seamen's unions. Government officials and leaders of organized labor do not have their belief that the seamen have gone too far and are in control of dangerous elements. They feel that labor's cause is being prejudiced by the present tie-up and charge that the strike has been deliberately perpetrated by forces seeking to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt on the eve of election day.

It is clear here that if the strike continues to tie up shipping, federal influence will be used, although it is by no means certain that it will take the form of intervention by the navy and marines.

Delay of Action Sought

In the meantime, every effort is being made to keep the situation as quiet as possible, and to do as little as possible about it until after tomorrow.

One example of this policy is the continued dispersion of authority. Mr. McGrady handles direct negotiations on the Pacific coast and reports to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in New York. Miss Perkins abandoned campaign plans to keep in touch with the strike, but stays in New York where she communicates by telephone with her subordinate here. Thus there is dispersion of activity calculated both to keep the situation fluid and to limit the opportunities for publicity as to the Government's policy.

Roosevelt Aims At Dictatorship Reed Reasserts

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—James A. Reed, former U. S. senator, said last night in a radio address that President Roosevelt "undoubtedly thinks" he has the right "by direction or indirection to make himself dictator."

"All of these fine promises he is making," said Mr. Reed, "are but a sugar coating for the carrying forward of policies which mean the destruction of American life and civilization as we have known it."

The former Democratic Senator from Missouri devoted much of his address to a review of the Administration's activities, and declared the money "wasted by Mr. Tugwell would almost pay for the Panama Canal."

Lifted His Mask

"For one thing we should be thankful," Mr. Reed said. "Roosevelt, last night, lifted his mask and plainly disclosed his purpose to fasten the New Deal, the AAA and all his other policies upon the country permanently.

"In the broadest possible manner," he continued, "he indicated his purpose to make this country a communistic state, and to bring every class of citizen under direct governmental control."

"In view of the threatening speech made by Mr. Roosevelt, there can be no doubt as to his purpose, and if he shall have his way there is not a liberty we cherish, not a right we possess, which may not be taken away," Mr. Reed said.

"This man undoubtedly thinks that he has the right to impose his will upon the people of this land and by direction or indirection to make himself dictator."

Supreme Court Attacks

Referring to what he termed Mr. Roosevelt's "attacks" upon the Supreme Court, Mr. Reed said these "not only had their effect upon the turbulent and lawless portions of society, but they were so widespread among the New Dealers that they penetrated the national Democratic committee."

"That body," he continued, "is directly responsible for the suggestion that the Supreme Court ought to be intimidated by having set up in front of the Supreme Court building, the guillotine on which Louis XVI of France was executed."

Declaring the man who votes for Mr. Roosevelt on Tuesday "knows, or ought to know, that he is voting to overturn our entire economic and political life," Mr. Reed said "he must know that he is voting to put all business, including farming, in a government strait-jacket, and necessarily to destroy that individual liberty of aspiration, of enterprise and of opportunity which was established by the Constitution. . . ."

Use of 'Cocktail' Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Durham, N. C., Woman's Christian Temperance Union has adopted a resolution asking the women of the city to stop serving alcoholic drinks at their parties and to delete the word "cocktail" from the news accounts of such functions. The resolution said that "cocktail" as used on the society page, while not always denoting alcoholic drinks, was misleading and, therefore, should not be used.

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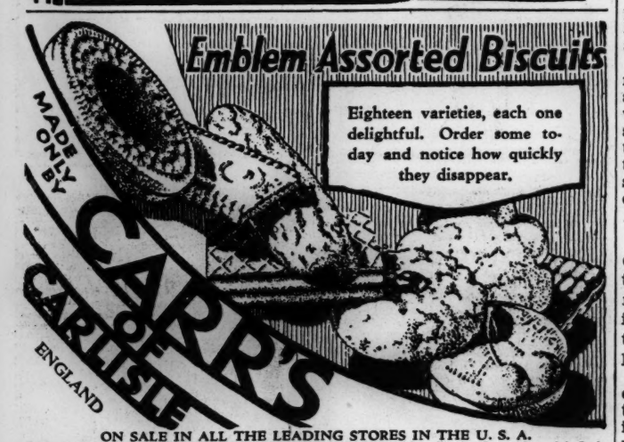
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New Chryslers Add to Strength And Also Safety

It is only natural that Chrysler, a pioneer in the use of all-steel for car bodies, should constantly aim to improve on this type of construction. The application of new ideas along these lines has added to the safety and strength of all Chrysler lines now on display at 13 Chrysler dealer showrooms in metropolitan Boston.

Commenting on the new models today, Norman Fay, general manager of C. H. Fay Company with headquarters on Commonwealth avenue, declared that "never before has Chrysler given so much in beauty, strength, safety and power for the dollar than is emphasized in the 1937 models."

Advanced Ideas

It is only natural that Chrysler, a pioneer in the use of steel bodies, should constantly improve on this type of construction. The all-steel bodies used on the new Royal six and the Chrysler Imperial embody a number of advanced ideas, with the result that strength and safety have been increased.

Cowl constructions have been strengthened by a new type of Z-bar bracing. This bracing at both the top and bottom of the cowl ties the box section front corner posts, cowl and floor more rigidly together. The hood which is several inches longer than last year, is stamped from one piece of steel, flowing from tip to cowl without a seam to mar its smooth surface.

The hood is hinged at the rear and opens up from the front. A modernized treatment of the hood wings acts as a lock control.

Widths Increased

Lack of roominess in low-priced cars has been a continual source of complaint from buyers. There will be no cause for such complaint in the 1937 Chryslers. Generous dimensions have been added to both the front and rear seating compartments, the rear cushion measuring 48½ iches. Windshield widths have been increased three inches providing a stretch of glass 43 inches long.

Removal of all projections in the car and on the instrument panel is a step toward greater safety. All instruments are recessed, door handles turn inward and a heavy rolled top is provided for front seats for the protection of rear-seat passengers who might be thrown forward by a sudden car stop.

Overdrive is continued in the 1937 cars. This is, in effect, a fourth gear which automatically functions when the car reaches a speed of between 35 and 40 miles an hour, depending upon the model in which it is installed. The engagement is effected by lifting the foot suddenly from the accelerator for a moment. The gears diminish the engine speed without lowering the speed at which the car wheels are being propelled.

Noise Muffled

Improved insulation of car bodies muffles the noise of the engine and greatly diminishes the noise of the street that penetrates inside the car.

A new location has been found for the rear license plate. It is placed exactly in the center of the rear-end, the illumination providing a third rear light.

The Royal six has a unique treatment of the radiator grille. The hood in itself is longer than usual. But added to this length in front, the Royal has a liberal barrel arc radiator grille, giving the hood an extra-long twist.

Several makes of cars this year emphasizing what is known as "floating ride." Chrysler has its own treatment, a complete redistribution of weight based on moving the engine forward farther than most manufacturers have attempted. This places the driver exactly halfway between the front and rear wheels and does what manufacturers have claimed with some hesitation to have accomplished in the past—placed the rear-seat passengers forward of the rear axle. A liberal use of rubber in mounting the car body has added to the effectiveness of the "floating ride."

The price scales announced today are as follows:

Chrysler Royal—Business coupe $715; rumble seat coupe $765; two-door touring brougham $785; two-door brougham $775; four-door touring sedan $825; four-door sedan $815.

Chrysler Imperial—Business coupe $925; rumble seat coupe $965; two-door touring brougham $965; four-door touring sedan $995.

Chrysler Airflow—Four-door sedan $1475; coupe $1475.

Prices quoted include full safety glass equipment in all models and body styles, offered as standard equipment for the first time. Body styles designated as "touring" have built-in trunks.

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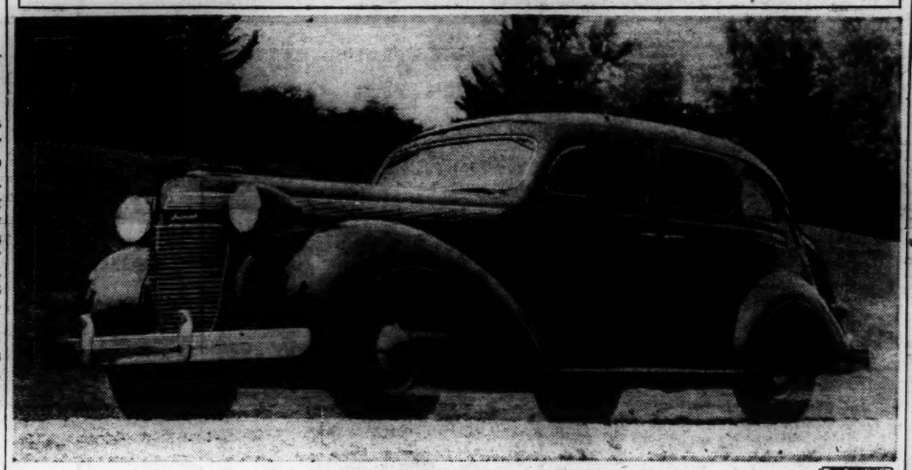

The 1937 Chrysler Four-Door Sedan, With 110 Horsepower and 204 Inches Overall Length

Co-operation Held Path to Safety For World Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—"If the world's great democracies do not co-operate they will be destroyed" was the warning of Paul Perigord, professor of French civilization at the University of California at Los Angeles, to students and faculty of Stanford University in a lecture delivered here recently on the subject: "France and America: Ideals and Realities."

Professor Perigord declared the democratic philosophy of life and government is under severe attack and must be defended. He suggested that co-operation between democratic countries should be in the form of an "intellectual and spiritual co-operation" rather than a political alliance, in order that these countries might so strengthen and solidify their ideals as to set a world example of the continued virility and soundness of democracy.

Two great enemies of democracy he described as a "mercantile and servile press" and demagogic politicians. Professor Perigord advocated firm defense of democracy as the "middle of the road" form of government and the only "sane path" between the two extremes of fascism and communism.

To the question, "Why have Fascist and Communist governments, apparently succeeded in accomplishing so much where democracies seem to have failed?" Professor Perigord replied that the former governments had "capitalized on the fear" of democratic governments.

He felt that democracies must abandon their indifference to the threat of Fascist and Communist philosiphies and example and must attain the "faith of Fascists" and the "courage of Communists" and boldly defend their philosophy of government and society.

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Labor's Demands for NRA Key to Roosevelt Silence?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Significant light on President Roosevelt's continued refusal to commit himself during the closing days of the election campaign on the question of NRA was shed here today by the American Federation of Labor's monthly survey of business bulletin for October.

The bulletin laid particular stress on significant improvement both in business activity and in business profits, contrasting this with figures showing a slender advance in the average purchasing power of workers coupled with an actual decline in the purchasing power of average hourly wages.

Implication Is Provided

The implication was pointed that during the past year business and industry, free from NRA compulsion, has not shared its gains with labor. This is further emphasized by the explicit statement that "since the termination of NRA there have been many wage cuts for organized workers, both in the last half of 1935 and in 1936 and although some firms have granted wage increases, the increases have been, on the whole, but slightly more than the cuts. The result is a rise of only half a cent per hour in average hourly earnings, from 57½ cents to 58 cents."

It has been well known in political circles for some time that organized labor, particularly the A. F. of L., favors revival of the wage and hour features of NRA and that pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Roosevelt to bring this about. The White House position has, however, been that the states should be given an opportunity to solve such problems themselves.

Implied Promise Seen

There is an implied promise that if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, and if, after another year or two, wage conditions continue unsatisfactory, he will initiate a second effort to handle the problem by federal means—although he is known to be uncertain in his own mind whether this should be sought by constitutional amendment or another attempt to draft a law which would be constitutional. The possibility always remains that a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court might simplify the problem.

This being the case, there is little Mr. Roosevelt could say about NRA at present, in the opinion of his advisers. They point out frankly that to deny any thought of resurrecting at least the labor provisions of NRA would limit possible future action and alienate labor votes unnecessarily. Equally, he does not wish to commit himself in favor of such a course of action since there remains the possibility that the states will prove competent to handle the problem themselves and obviate the necessity for federal action.

Labor Reminds Him

In the meantime, however, labor is not letting him forget that if the gap between industrial profits and wages continues to widen they will expect him to do something about it.

The Federation Bulletin, for example, stresses prominently an estimate that the net income or profits of American industry will be from 40 to 50 per cent higher this year than in 1935. Against this they set off an increased purchasing power of average weekly wages of only 3.1 per cent. But they point out that this has been achieved by a two-hour increase in the average work week rather than by significantly higher wages.

There is a marked discrepancy, however, over these percentages by various organizations. The October report of the National Industrial Conference Board gives 7.3 per cent as the increase in purchasing power of average weekly wages, as compared to 1935, while the Department of Agriculture uses 3.9 per cent for the same thing.

The conference report does not give any figures on industrial profits or productivity. But the A. F. of L. states that the "upswing is so strong that it is expected to carry forward throughout this fall and next spring, regardless of election results." Supporting the estimated net gain of 50 per cent for all industry as compared to 1935, it finds that in the case of 230 specific corporations the nine-month gain has been 55.5 per cent.

While most of the federation bulletin is devoted to this treatment of the widening gap between industrial gain and labor gain, the final section explains in detail the workings of the recent three-power gold export agreement entered into by the United States, France and Great Britain, holding that its effect is to the advantage both of the American worker and workers in the other nations affected.

Salesman's Points for 1937 Car Talk Anticipated From Show in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The American automobile driver will have at his command new safeguards in the latest inventions of the automotive engineer and designer.

A preview today of the machines which the manufacturers will put on display for the late 1936 and 1937 market indicated a decided trend toward additional safety features. New York's automobile show, where new models will be unveiled, opens in 10 days or so.

Automobile shoppers will be confronted by new exterior and interior beauty, smoother motors, reduced gasoline consumption and salesmen with those self-starting fountain pens.

Trailers are more luxurious than ever. To running water and electric stoves have been added automatic dish washers, softer beds and first, second and third mortgages.

To take a glimpse of things to come, the following improvements are markworthy:

Comfort — Roomier interiors, softer cushions, more leg room, improvement in ride-between-the-wheels engineering, hypoid gears to do away with that hump on the car floor.

Safety—One-piece bodies, with the roof welded to the sides and back panels; recessing of knobs on the dash and the cushioning of the back of the front seat, in case of sudden stops; sealing the floor against gasoline fumes.

Beauty—Lines are even more sweeping; fenders look like the leading edges of airplane wings; radiator grills are the designers' conception of streamline zip; rear ends, always a problem for the artist, flow back to accommodate interior space for spare tires and luggage.

Speed, power—Little emphasis on this; by resolution the directors of the Automobile Manufacturers Association asked for fewer superlatives in advertising speed; cruising speeds in this decade run from 50 to 90, depending on the car, and top speeds exceed 120; additional cars will carry mention of superchargers; motor refinements have been made.

Price—The tariffs have changed little; secretive automobile row understands one of the "big three" in the lower price ranges is bringing out a pocket-sized edition at a nominal cut, but nobody is willing to vouch for it.

Innovations include: Abandonment of side vents on the hood, by one manufacturer; mounting of bodies on rubber-set outriggers instead of on the chassis proper, by another.

Route Long, Steps Few For Honolulu Mailman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The postman with the longest delivery route in America does less walking than most of his mates in Uncle Sam's postal service.

Albert Loo, carrier at the local office, has a route 21.5 miles long which he covers twice daily, making a total of 43 miles to deliver letters. This is the longest city delivery route assigned to any carrier in the nation.

Mr. Loo covers it by motorcycle and is able to do most of his delivering within a few steps of the street.

Honolulu is the only American city having motorcycle letter delivery. This was aproved by the Post Office Department, owing to the peculiar arrangement of the city, which is laid out for miles along the seashore.

Mr. Loo holds his distinction by only a narrow margin. Regular carrier routes in the residential district average 30 miles daily. Before a recent adjustment the longest route here was 52 miles daily.

Reds Reopen Membership Rolls After Moscow Party Cleanup

(Continued from Page 1)

ther questioning any policy which has been decided by a Party majority.

The vast majority of new members, it is declared, must come from the ranks of "Stakhanovists." This title is now applied to a worker in any occupation or profession who undertakes to exceed "norms" of production, and to instruct and persuade fellow-workers to improve the quantity and quality of their work.

Closed Since May

The Party ranks have been completely closed since May, 1935, when commissions began the "check-up of Party documents" which has continued uninterruptedly for 18 months. During this time the history has been recorded and confirmed as far as possible of every member of the Party since infancy. The Party has expelled almost all members who ever, at any time, however remotely, were connected with opposition Party groups. The Trotzky-Zinovieff conspiracy trial in Moscow facilitated the expulsion of members of opposition groups who had been retained or re-admitted into the Party.

Through this check-up the Party leadership has achieved what it describes as "monolithic unity." The several hundred thousand members expelled included not only those convicted of corruption, inefficiency or half-heartedness, but also any who had expressed doubts, in public or private, concerning the wisdom of Party policies and leaders.

Confirmed From Top

This check-up, incidentally, dispelled any doubts about the nature of "Party Democracy." It was carried out by commissions appointed and instructed by higher Party committees, and given the arbitrary authority to expel members without consulting the lower Party organizations. The remaining members have therefore been selected and confirmed from the top.

The check-up, and the severe "purges" which preceded it, have cut the Party membership in half since 1932, and have undoubtedly strengthened the Party leadership's control over the monopolistic political machine which dominates the centralized Soviet regime. The Party leaders have now welded together an organization of about 1,400,000 men and women who can be trusted to follow leadership with blind devotion. The leaders intend to make sure that the Party is not again weakened, as it was in earlier years, by admitting new members whose loyalty or devotion is in doubt. For this reason, lower Party organizations are no longer trusted to admit new members; all candidates must be approved by higher officials.

Los Angeles Aids Amateurs to Stock Sea-Life Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—So popular have amateur sea-life collections become at the improvised municipal marine museum at Cabrillo Beach here, that the city of Los Angeles has provided additional quarters in the bathhouse to accommodate growing interest in the hobby.

Two summers old, the museum has attracted scores of specimen contributors, and visitors for the year ending June 30 numbered 83,000, according to Dr. William L. Lloyd, naturalist, on a WPA assignment as director of the project.

Specimens range from tropical fish to fossil shells. Mounted, in jars, or in cases, contributions have been presented by school children and "professional" amateurs, such as Captain G. Allan Hancock, whose collection from the Ecuador Galapagos Islands is the most recent acquisition.

Not only is the museum a place to house the exhibits, but it is also the center of research directed among the hobbyists by Dr. Lloyd, who gives instruction in all subjects related to the preservation and classification of the specimens.

Shells embrace a spectrum of color. Unfamiliar fish from unfamiliar latitudes and depths are displayed in balance with stuffed pelicans, hell-divers, sea-gulls, and even a sand-piper.

Courses in Courtesy For City Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—City officials announce that every municipal employee will be put through a school of instruction on how to be courteous to the public and at the same time to develop them into salesmen of "good will" to make the community a "friendly city."

Both City Manager J. B. Marshall and Mayor Ben Douglas said moving pictures will be shown the employees to illustrate courtesy under difficult circumstances and to teach the use of tact and diplomacy.

The right and the wrong way of approaching an individual will be shown the employees in order. Every department of the municipal government will be included in the program which, it is believed, is the first of its kind to be undertaken by a city of this size in the United States.

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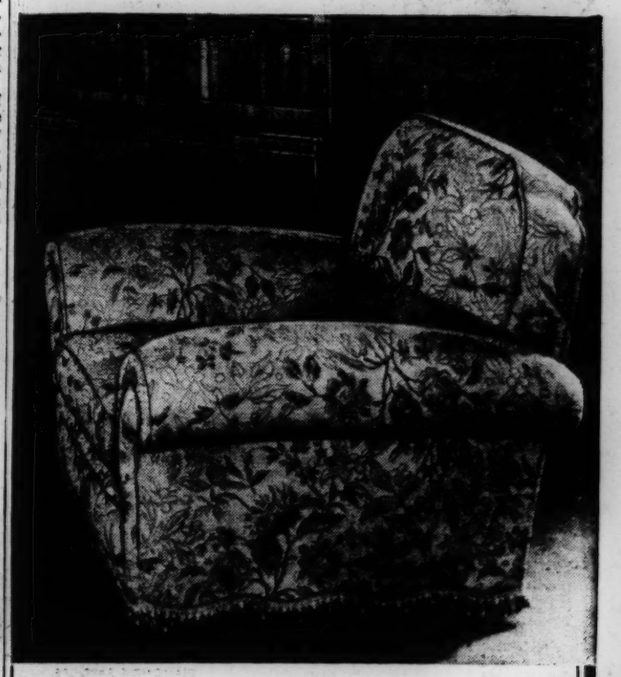

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The Home Forum

A Clown Out of Motley

I SAW him unexpectedly as I topped a boulder-strewn height to get a wider view of the moor. Unexpectedly, because no other human being had been visible since I had deserted the leafy bank of the Teign to pick a track beside a little stream flowing among the moss-speckled rocks, and had crossed the granite slab of the ancient clapper bridge to mount the upland.

The fresh morning solitude was so joyous, after a long period of busy city life, that I had a fleeting sense of disappointment at finding someone already in possession of the summit. He, however, accepted my presence with a disarming smile; and, having moved to make more room in the lee of the wind-sheltering crag, resumed his contemplation of the scene.

For some time we sat in silence. The pale sunlight had a silvery quality which touched the moor to enchanting beauty and brightened, through thinning wisps of mist, the colors of the distant panorama of tors, woods and pastures. Flocks of sheep and a herd of ponies cropped on a grassy stretch far beyond a winding road, beside which I could see a small car. That, I surmised, belonged to my companion. It was the only sign of civilization. Not even a gray, pinnacled church tower rose among the trees that fringed the wild.

SUDDENLY A CURLEW broke the spell of our silence. It started out of the bracken below and, flapping its grayish wings, circled overhead. For a moment I could see its long curved beak distinctly against the sky; then, uttering shrill, melancholy cries, it flew across the moor, seaward.

We began to talk of our surroundings and the stranger told me that this was his first return to Dartmoor since he had visited it as a schoolboy. "It's restful to find something that hasn't changed at all in twenty-odd years—that can't have changed much in thousands of years—and that remains familiar."

His voice was pleasant, without recognizable accent; but, despite his English appearance, there was a foreign air about him. It was some trick of emphasis, of occasional gesture, as if he unconsciously sought aids to make himself better understood.

"You see," he was saying, "I'm always moving on over the globe, from pitch to city, finding fresh faces and façades on old things, adaptations of old forms and old rhythms—new people, new inventions, new styles and new crazes in old places. Yet, the world's shrunk so small with its quick communications and transport that the same changes are found everywhere. In fact, it's a nightmarish thought;"—he assumed an expression of portentous gravity—"if you don't travel the fastest way, you can't keep up with them. All change! And you find yourself behind the times if you go by sea instead of air from—say—Amsterdam to Singapore."

I LAUGHED. THE way he said "behind the times" made me picture a racing track with a crowd of people chasing March hares. Just that, he agreed, and suggested that the plural term was also in accordance with recent mathematical theory that other universes, cavorting about space with unthinkable speed, had other time than ours. Anyway, more of the pomposity had lately been taken out of those braggarts' time and space—not important at all in reality, only relatively so.

"But alas! How important relatively to the industrial worker ruled by the clock." He glanced regretfully at his watch. "I'm a toiler in the vast entertainment industry, governed by time sheets, in which performers' appearances are stated and limited by exacting minutes. Soon I must be on my way to Torquay, to attend a rehearsal before the matinée of the circus."

HE TOLD ME that he was one of three musical clowns, billed as "brothers," but not related, not even compatriots—French, Austrian, and English. This association and the fact that he belonged to the great international fraternity of clowns accounted for his foreign air. Sometimes the trio was booked with a mammoth circus, like the one then pitched at Torquay. More often they appeared in metropolitan music-halls. Between the musical interludes of their act, he commented topically, knowing enough of the colloquial languages of all the countries that they toured, to be at home with the audiences. A gift of extracting music from comb, triangle, or any available instrument, had led him, by way of an amateur band, to forsake the counting-office desk in the paternal business, and go onto the variety stage.

"Sometimes when you get away from it all—like this—you know 'The world is too much with us; late and soon.' . . . But, good-by—a performer mustn't be late for his cue."

PRESENTLY I SAW him appear on the road below. He turned to look up at the crag and wave to me; then he got into his car and sped away.

A cosmopolitan, philosophic clown, who quoted Wordsworth, had added to the wonder of the morning—a modern clown! But was he so modern? On reflection, he seemed faintly akin to that most notable clown in motley, who, roaming the forest of Arden, paused to moralize on time and how the world wags.

K. J. M.

To a White Flower

WHERE did your whiteness come from, shining flower?
How, from this common earth, this rocky place,
Could there be sudden glory like a holy hour?
Like a swift smile upon a prisoner's face?

What magic impetus stirred in the sap,
Leaving the gritty earth, and rising cool and strong
Into the tightened budlet, to untrap
Whiteness as searching as a vireo's song?

Pure as a steady flame, yet cool to touch,
Sure on your stem although the blue gale blow,
No other miracle can mean so much,—
Midsummer heat and this unmelting snow.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

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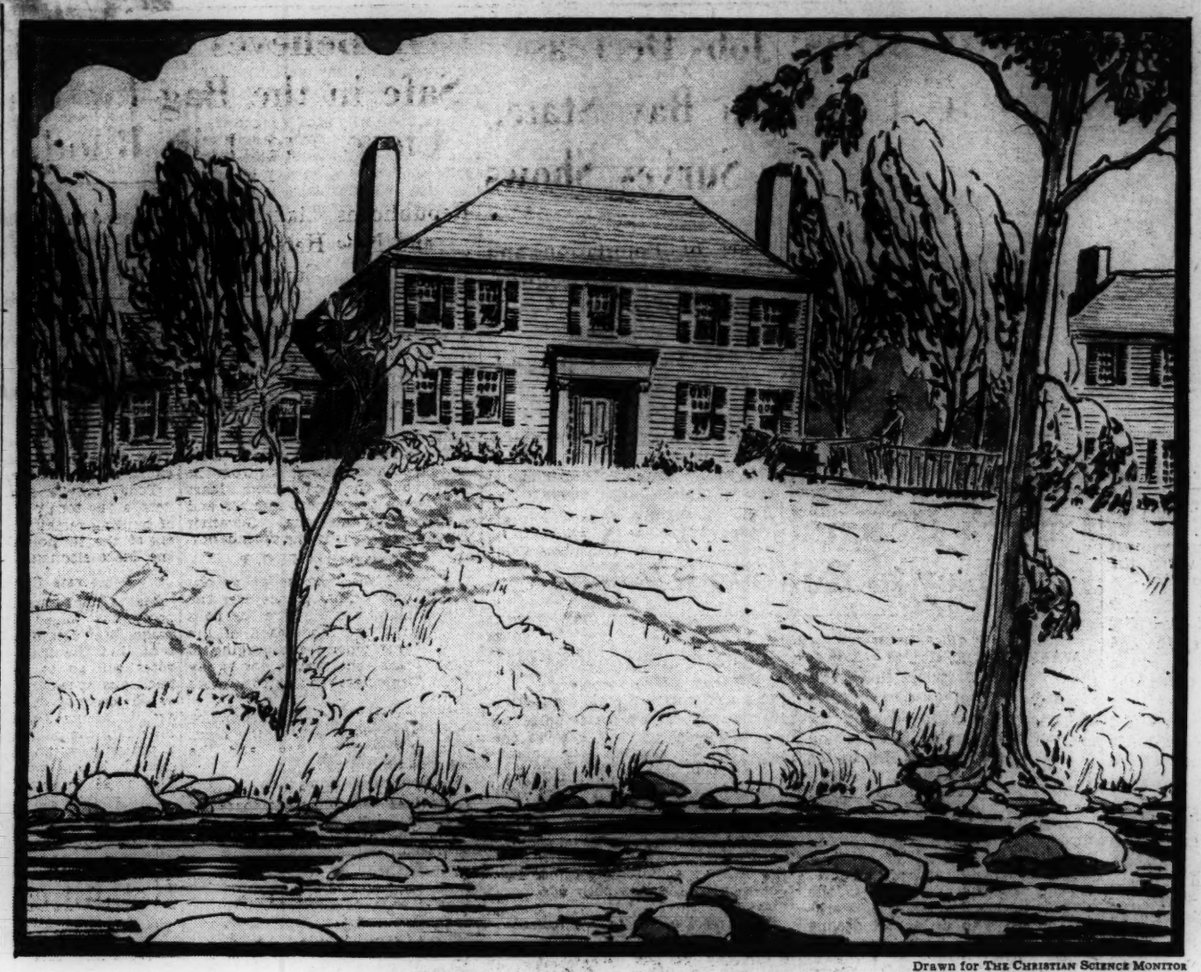

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ROBINSON HOMESTEAD AT HEAD TIDE, MAINE

THE hamlet of Head Tide belongs to the Maine of a hundred years ago. Firmly rooted, like its great elms, in the hills behind Wiscasset, it remains a pastoral idyll of that rural New England which is rapidly vanishing.

When you skirt the hill on which stands the church, like a white sentinel to guard the houses of the hamlet, you feel immediately that Head Tide is scarcely cognizant of the changes in the outside world. Here man and beast follow the toilsome, but peaceful, happy pursuits of their ancestors. The illusive scent of the apple orchards, growing on the slopes behind the hamlet, mingles with the pungent odor of the ever-growing piles of pine sawdust and shavings.

It is pleasant on a warm summer afternoon to slip into the cool interior of the sawmill, where the screech of the circular blades challenges the roar of the Sheepscott as it plunges over the mill dam into the rapids below. The sawyer and his men, stripped to the waist, tug and push at the oaken logs which, as in years past, will form the keels and ribs and stout sides of vessels to be built in the shipyards of Wiscasset and Boothbay Harbor.

It is pleasant to cross the narrow, high-walled bridge and hear the refreshing murmur of the stream as it dulls infinitesimally the edges of the boulders in its path. Willows and maples form a covering of green over the stream, and the long grasses of the west meadow hide the bleached sides of logs and smaller branches abandoned by the spring floods.

It is pleasant to pause for a few moments and chat with the village fathers who survey the main street of the hamlet from the bench before the general store. No modern merchant keeps this store. No clearance sales, no up-to-date methods of merchandising shout encouragement to the prospective customer. In truth no article ever quits the shelves unless in the hands of a purchaser. What a crowded treasure-trove of ancient novelties and fashions for the antiquarian!

But most pleasant of all it is to sit in the shade of the elms and contemplate the white houses belonging to Colonial times. Old-fashioned flower-beds flank the houses. Their tiny window-panes are alight even in deep shadow with the iridescent fiery tones that tint old glass. Among these houses is the Robinson homestead. There the poet, Edwin Arlington Robinson, lived a little of his childhood. Although his family moved to near-by Gardiner, the poet must have spent some little time at Head Tide, for many of the characters of his poems might have walked in the streets of the hamlet. One of his few purely descriptive poems entitled *The Torrent* is reminiscent of the Sheepscott at Head Tide:

I found a torrent falling in a glen
Where the sun's light shone silvered and leaf-split;
The boom, the foam, and the mad flash of it
All made a magic symphony; but when
I thought upon the coming of hard men
To cut those patriarchal trees away,
And turn to gold the silver of that spray,
I shuddered. Yet a gladness now and then
Did wake me to myself till I was glad
In earnest, and was welcoming the time
For screaming saws to sound above the chime
Of idle waters, and for me to know
The jealous visionings that I had had
Were steps to the great place where trees and torrents go.

The hamlet received its name from the fact that the tide-waters of Sheepscott Bay once swelled the river to the dam, but sand bars today halt the tide a mile below the bridge. Above the dam the mill pond reflects the deep green shadows of oaks and maples interspersed with groups of pine that crowd its banks. On the surface of the pond, water lilies await the brush of an American Monet.

Autumn's Tongues of Flame

ALL down the valley and along the lower slopes of the hills, wherever trees and bushes offered opportunity, color ran riot. The half overgrown patches of land on the edge of the forest were especially sumptuous. Home of the slender sapling were they, and of thick tangled bushes, and of prairie weed. Home, too, of the fringed gentian which still, in clumps here and there, looked to heaven with steadfast eye, fusing the azure which it found into deeper, intenser hue. The prairie weed, catching the low light of morning and late afternoon, gleamed palely, a silver-gray soft covering for the pasture. Up from this neutral dimness, so exquisite in itself, the saplings sprang like tongues of flame, leaping, vanishing, yet ever there again. So transfused were they with color, so possessed of the very spirit which reveals itself crimson or gold that they seemed no longer objects of fixed dimensions but vibrating waves of light. The bushes too were glowing, though in a deeper tone, masses of reds and browns. All shades of the summer green, delicate shades of the spring green too, remained in hints and touches among the stronger hues, enhancing the whole, bringing the seasons together to this their last great day. It was the pageant of the year, not only of October.

The whole valley seemed to realize that this was in truth the last great day. A breathless silence hung in the low sky and sealed the hills and meadows. The leaves were everywhere ripe for falling, so that, though no wind blew, they came drifting down through the golden haze, hundreds of them together, circling wide and slow. It was as if, of their own accord, the trees despoiled themselves. Their glory should not pass from them by force, but they would lay it aside.

There were no hours in this day, there was no sense of time, no change save that of the slow-wheeling shadows and the deepening lights as the sun moved out of the quiet east into the quiet west. When night was come, many thousands of leaves lay on the ground that in the morning had clothed the trees, but the event had not proclaimed itself. Radiance from it streamed back across the dusky valley, making the early night shine darkly. In the pulsing glory above the rim of the mountain, a trembling star hung white. There was no change in the silence. Dusk enveloped the sunset. Then it was night.

The next morning the wind rose before the sun. Late stars were blotted out by flying masses of cloud, dark formless shapes which, in the obscurity, were felt rather than seen, vague presences shadowing the earth. The universe seemed to rock and swing in the rushing of the tempest. When the gray dawn was fully come, the edges of the forest showed already stripped and bare. Cohorts, legions of leaves went flying down the valley, skimming the surface of the meadows, rising high in whirling eddies, racing, careering. The valley was resonant with sound. There was never any silence but sometimes the force of the wind would die away, a little and then, far up the valley, it could be heard beginning again, growing, coming, coming; the elm tree in the meadow bent its head, shivered through all its limbs, then tossed its branches high. There was no rest today. The very grass in the meadows, short and dry as it was, flowed like a shallow river. . . .

When the sun had set and the dusk had begun to gather, a strange light crept out of the west along the purple hills. Farther and farther it pushed its way, touching now slope, now ridge, a pale ethereal shining, full of serenity. When it had reached the farthest crest, it lay for a moment, binding in a brief unity of light the mountains which heaved beneath it. Then the rift in the cloud closed and night came swiftly on.—From "The Beloved Community," by ZEPHINE HUMPHREY. (New York: Dutton.)

The Way and the Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BEHOLD, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." This was one of God's promises to the children of Israel (Exodus 23:20). As "God is no respecter of persons," it is one of His promises to us also. But in accepting this promise we may ask, What is "the way," and where is "the place" which God has prepared? Christian Science, in following the teaching of Jesus, emphasizes the fact that God is Spirit. Then it is logical to assume that the creations of God are spiritual, and that the place which God has prepared is a spiritual habitation. To infinite Spirit there is no material environment or material substance.

Christian Science explains also that the Supreme Being is infinite Mind. Therefore, the place which God has prepared must be mental, a spiritual consciousness in which His presence, power, and protection are recognized. This mental state is perfect harmony, or heaven. Is not this the place, or condition, for which humanity is searching?

According to the above quotation, it is "an Angel" which will bring us into this place. Here let us consider a definition given by Mary Baker Eddy on page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." It is as follows: "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." With this explanation it is easy to understand that only angels, God's thoughts, can lead us to the place which He has prepared—to the consciousness of life as spiritual, abundant, eternal.

These spiritual intuitions are ever with us to keep us "in the way." Christ Jesus once said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). It is evident here that he was not referring to the human Jesus, but rather to his divine nature, the Christ, the true sense of life as spiritual, perfect, and complete, which he declared and demonstrated. Understanding this we can know God as divine Mind, and man as an idea existing forever in Mind. Because Mind is infinite and fills all space, man cannot be separated from God, but dwells continuously in Him. Man's place in God, "with whom is no variableness," is a permanent place. God being wholly good, man's place is a good place. The real man does not seek or strive for his place; he has it. Man does not need to wait in order to get into his place; he is in it, and knows this.

The consciousness of eternal existence is "the place" which God has prepared, and the mental journey to this spiritual realization is "the way" in which humanity needs to travel. But can this understanding help us to solve the human problem of place? It has done so in numerous instances, because every condition is the outward manifestation of a mental state. In fact, a definition of the word "condition" is "state of mind." The nearer our thought approximates spiritual perfection, the more harmony we experience in outward ways.

A student of Christian Science was riding on a street car when a friend, whom he had known in his home state and from whom he had not heard during the previous year and a half, boarded the car. The friend said that his work had brought him to Boston and had ended there. He had spent the past week at the Sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association in order to study, and with the aid of a Christian Science practitioner realize the spiritual truth about place and employment. He was told of a position which seemed to be waiting for him, and because the divine truth had been so thoroughly established in consciousness, it required but a few hours to complete the human arrangements which brought employment to this friend and satisfaction to everyone concerned.

Useful activity and its remuneration symbolize the eternal fact that God employs His ideas and gives to them all good. Just as each ray of sunlight in a degree expresses the sun, so every child of God is a witness to God's continuous, unobstructed harmony. This witnessing is the real man's business. In the measure that we follow the Way-shower and draw nearer to the consciousness of perfect, spiritual life—the place which God has prepared—our human circumstances inevitably improve.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΙ Ο ΤΟΠΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Ἰδού, ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ἄγγελον ἔμπροσθέν σου, διὰ νὰ σὲ φυλάττῃ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ νὰ σὲ φέρῃ εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν ὁποῖον προητοίμασα". Αὐτὴ ἦτο μία ἀπὸ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ("Ἔξοδος 23:20). Ἀφοῦ δὲ "ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι προσωπολήπτης", εἶναι μία ἀπὸ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις Του πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐπίσης. Παραδεχόμενοι ὅμως τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν ταύτην δυνατὸν νὰ ἐρωτήσωμεν, ποία εἶναι "ἡ ὁδός", καὶ ποῦ εἶναι "ὁ τόπος" τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ Θεὸς προητοίμασε; Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ἀκολουθοῦσα τὰς διδασκαλίας τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, δίδει ἔμφασιν εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Πνεῦμα. Εἶναι ἄρα λογικὸν νὰ δεχθῶμεν ὅτι αἱ δημιουργίαι τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι πνευματικαί, καὶ ὅτι ὁ τόπος τὸν ὁποῖον προητοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι μία πνευματικὴ κατοικία. Διὰ τὸ ἄπειρον Πνεῦμα δὲν ὑπάρχει ὑλικὸν περιβάλλον ἢ ὑλικὴ οὐσία.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐξηγεῖ ἐπίσης ὅτι τὸ Ὑπέρτατον Ὄν εἶναι ἄπειρος Νοῦς. Ἑπομένως, ὁ τόπος τὸν ὁποῖον προητοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς πρέπει νὰ εἶναι νοερός, μία πνευματικὴ γνῶσις ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ἡ παρουσία, ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ προστασία Του ἀναγνωρίζονται. Ἡ νοερὰ αὕτη κατάστασις εἶναι τελεία ἁρμονία ἢ οὐρανός. Δὲν εἶναι αὐτὸς ὁ τόπος, ἢ ἡ κατάστασις, τὴν ὁποίαν ζητεῖ ἡ ἀνθρωπότης;

Κατὰ τὸ ὡς ἄνω χωρίον, "ἄγγελος" τις εἶναι ἐκεῖνος ὅστις θὰ μᾶς φέρῃ εἰς τὸν τόπον τοῦτον. Ἂς ἴδωμεν τώρα μίαν ἑρμηνείαν δοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὴν σελίδα 581 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν). Εἶναι ὡς ἑξῆς: "Ἄγγελοι: Σκέψεις τοῦ Θεοῦ διερχόμεναι εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον· πνευματικαὶ διαισθήσεις, ἀγναὶ καὶ τέλειαι· ἡ ἔμπνευσις τῆς καλωσύνης, τῆς ἀγνότητος καὶ τῆς ἀθανασίας, ἐξουδετεροῦσα πᾶν κακόν, τὴν σαρκικότητα, καὶ τὴν θνητότητα." Μὲ αὐτὴν τὴν ἐξήγησιν εἶναι εὔκολον νὰ ἐννοήσῃ τις ὅτι μόνον ἄγγελοι, αἱ σκέψεις τοῦ Θεοῦ, δύνανται νὰ μᾶς ὁδηγήσουν εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν ὁποῖον προητοίμασε—εἰς τὴν γνῶσιν τῆς ζωῆς ὡς πνευματικῆς, ἀφθόνου, αἰωνίας.

Αἱ πνευματικαὶ αὗται διαισθήσεις εἶναι πάντοτε μὲ ἡμᾶς διὰ νὰ μᾶς κρατοῦν "ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ". Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς μίαν φορὰν εἶπεν "Ἐγὼ εἶμαι ἡ ὁδός, ἡ ἀλήθεια, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ" (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 14:6). Εἶναι προφανὲς ἐδῶ ὅτι δὲν ἀνεφέρετο εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον Ἰησοῦν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν θείαν του φύσιν, τὸν Χριστόν, τὴν ἀληθῆ ἔννοιαν τῆς ζωῆς ὡς πνευματικῆς, τελείας, καὶ πλήρους, τὴν ὁποίαν διεκήρυξε καὶ ἀπέδειξε. Ἐννοοῦντες τοῦτο δυνάμεθα νὰ γνωρίσωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς θεῖον Νοῦν, καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἰδέαν ὑπάρχουσαν διὰ παντὸς εἰς τὸν Νοῦν. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Νοῦς εἶναι ἄπειρος καὶ πληροῖ πάντα χῶρον, ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν δύναται νὰ χωρισθῇ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, ἀλλὰ κατοικεῖ συνεχῶς ἐν Αὐτῷ. Ὁ τόπος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῷ Θεῷ, "ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀλλοίωσις," εἶναι διαρκὴς τόπος. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἐντελῶς καλός, ὁ τόπος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι καλὸς τόπος. Ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος οὔτε ζητεῖ τὸν τόπον του οὔτε ἀγωνίζεται δι' αὐτὸν· τὸν ἔχει. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν ἔχει ἀνάγκην νὰ περιμένῃ διὰ νὰ εὕρῃ τὸν τόπον του· εὑρίσκεται εἰς αὐτόν, καὶ τὸ γνωρίζει.

Ἡ ἐπίγνωσις τῆς αἰωνίου ὑπάρξεως εἶναι "ὁ τόπος" τὸν ὁποῖον προητοίμασεν ὁ Θεός, τὸ νοερὸν δὲ ταξείδιον πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν ταύτην ἀντίληψιν εἶναι "ἡ ὁδὸς" εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἔχει ἀνάγκην νὰ ταξειδεύσῃ. Δύναται ὅμως νὰ μᾶς βοηθήσῃ ἡ νόησις αὕτη νὰ λύσωμεν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον πρόβλημα τοῦ τόπου; Τὸ ἔχει κάμει εἰς πλείστας περιπτώσεις, ἐπειδὴ πᾶσα κατάστασις εἶναι ἡ ἐξωτερικὴ ἐκδήλωσις μιᾶς νοερᾶς ὑπάρξεως. Πράγματι, εἰς ἐκ τῶν ὁρισμῶν τῆς λέξεως "κατάστασις" εἶναι "διανοητικὴ θέσις." Ὅσον περισσότερον ἡ σκέψις μας προσεγγίζει τὴν πνευματικὴν τελειότητα, τόσον περισσοτέραν ἁρμονίαν ἐξωτερικεύομεν.

Εἷς σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εὑρίσκετο εἰς ἕνα λεωφορεῖον ὅταν εἷς φίλος, τὸν ὁποῖον εἶχε γνωρίσει εἷς τὴν πολιτείαν ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν κατήγετο καὶ περὶ τοῦ ὁποίου δὲν εἶχεν ἀκούσει ἀπὸ ἑνὸς καὶ ἡμίσεος ἔτους, εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ λεωφορεῖον. Ὁ φίλος αὐτὸς εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία του τὸν ἔφερεν εἰς τὴν Βοστώνην καὶ εἶχε λήξει ἐκεῖ. Εἶχε περάσει τὴν παρελθοῦσαν ἑβδομάδα εἰς τὸ Σανατόριον τῆς Christian Science Benevolent Association (Ἀγαθοεργοῦ Ἑταιρείας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης), διὰ νὰ σπουδάσῃ καὶ μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν ἑνὸς πρακτικιστοῦ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης νὰ ἀντιληφθῇ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τόπου καὶ ἐργασίας. Τοῦ εἶπαν διὰ μίαν θέσιν ἤτις ἐφαίνετο νὰ τὸν περιμένῃ, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ θεία ἀλήθεια εἶχε τόσον τελείως ἐγκαθιδρυθῇ εἰς τὴν γνῶσιν του, δὲν ἀπητήθησαν παρὰ μόνον ὀλίγαι ὧραι διὰ νὰ περαιωθοῦν αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι διατυπώσεις αἱ ὁποῖαι παρέσχον ἐργασίαν εἰς τὸν φίλον τοῦτον καὶ ἱκανοποίησιν εἰς πάντα ἐνδιαφερόμενον.

Ἡ χρήσιμος δρᾶσις καὶ ἡ ἀνταμοιβὴ αὐτῆς συμβολίζουν τὸ αἰώνιον γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἐνασχολεῖ τὰς ἰδέας Του καὶ δίδει εἰς αὐτὰς ὅλον τὸ καλόν. Ὅπως ἑκάστη ἀκτὶς ἡλιόφωτος ἐκφράζει ἓν τινι βαθμῷ τὸν ἥλιον, οὕτω καὶ κάθε τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι μάρτυς συνεχοῦς, ἀνεμποδίστου ἁρμονίας τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τὸ μαρτυρεῖν τοῦτο εἶναι ἡ ἀσχολία τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ ἀκολουθοῦμεν τὸν Ὁδηγέτην καὶ πλησιάζομεν περισσότερον πρὸς τὴν ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς τελείας, πνευματικῆς ζωῆς—τοῦ τόπου τὸν ὁποῖον προητοίμασεν ὁ Θεὸς—αἱ ἀνθρώπινοι περιστάσεις μας ἀναποφεύκτως βελτιοῦνται.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Artist's Gift to the Community

PAINTING is the expression of ideas in their permanent form. It is the giving of evidence. It is the study of our lives, our environment. The American who is useful as an artist is one who studies his own life and records his experiences; in this way he gives evidence. If a man has something to say he will find a way of saying it.

The undercurrent and motive of all art is an individual man's idea. From each we expect what he has to give. We desire it. It is absolutely necessary for him to give it out.

What is the relation of the artist to the community? What good does a man's art do? There are those in the community who regard the artist as a mere entertainer come with cap and bells to amuse and perform graces before a paying public. The true artist regards his work as a means of talking with men, of saying his say to himself and to others. It is not a question of pay. It is not a question of willing acceptance on the part of the public. If he is welcomed and paid it is very good, but whether or no he must say his say. Whitman was not paid for his work either in money or appreciation at the time he did it. What we have from him was a gift, at first—and for long after—unwillingly received. So also with Ibsen. They made good first. They were ridiculed first. Stevenson, the inventor, was laughed at. The Wright brothers were laughed at in the beginning. Men have to give just as the bird has to sing. . . .

It is a curious fact that the delicate acoustic arrangements of a music hall can be impaired by the music of inefficient, discordant orchestras, and for this reason poor musical performances have been forbidden in some places. If a poor performance could affect adversely the acoustics of a hall, would not an able performance tend to improve them?

It practically means that the presence of good art will unconsciously refine a community and that poor art will do it incalculable harm. —ROBERT HENRI, in "The Art Spirit." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Boston Longshoremen Ordered to Stay on Jobs; WPA Workers Get Tuesday Off to Go to Polls

Boston Today

Shipping Strike Still Uncertain

While 3000 local members of the International Longshoremen's Association received orders from New York to stay at their posts and not to pay any attention to radical agitation, about 100 insurgent members of the Marine Firemen Oilers and Water Tenders Union announced, following an unofficial meeting, that they would try to tie up local shipping with a strike.

So far, the movement for a general walk-out in Boston was said to have been a sympathy gesture in behalf of fellow workers in San Francisco who are waging a stubborn warfare for union recognition. But the Firemen's Association made it clear that their goal would be aimed only incidentally at the San Francisco situation and would serve to express their own grievances.

Order to the Longshoremen's group, sent by its president, Joseph P. Ryan was considered a considerable barrier against the progress of a general strike. This union is one of the most powerful and one of the best-organized in Boston's waterfront labor circles. Both shipowners and workers groups realize that action—or lack of it—by the Longshoremen's Association may easily determine whether or not a successful strike will be conducted.

The firemen's group, whose meeting was completely discounted by their business agent, Thomas McGowan, complained that foreign-born union men are accepting non-union conditions, thus depriving work to native Americans. Mr. McGowan wired to New York for instructions on the new situation.

Indications that a rift between conservative and radical elements is the real focal point of the present disturbance occurred when spokesmen of the former group declared that the radicals are endangering an agreement with employers which required 15 years to effect. They also declared that the New York meeting at which a unanimous vote was recorded for a strike in that port was engineered by communists.

Following were the situations on several vessels previously threatened by strikes:

S. S. Arizonan of the American Hawaiian Line at Commonwealth Pier—A threatened strike did not materialize.

S. S. William Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Line was shifted from Commonwealth Pier to Pier No. 44, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, to discharge 800 tons of wood pulp.

S. S. Dorothy Luckenbach was shifted from Pier No. 4, New York, New Haven & Hartford docks at South Boston to Commonwealth Pier to load outbound cargo. She is due to sail on Wednesday.

S. S. City of St. Louis of the Savannah Line—Four members of the crew conducted their own sit-down strike for an hour or so this morning, visited union headquarters for instructions, and finally returned and went quietly to work.

Other vessels on which threatened strikes failed to materialize this

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Engineer's Act Saves Barge Crew

The master and six members of the crew of the 65-foot motor barge Mary L. Connolly, now submerged in Chelsea creek and surrounded by a sea of gasoline, owe their safety today to the warning sounded by Engineer Frank Barnes of Lynn.

Some time after midnight Mr. Barnes smelled smoke, went below and found the engine room in flames. Realizing that it was only a matter of minutes before the flames would reach 1000 barrels of gasoline stored aboard, he fought his way into the engine room and opened the seacocks. He was forced to dive overboard to extinguish his clothes.

The barge, lying at the Jenney Oil dock, sunk within half an hour—after the fire patrol boat poured water into her to add to the flood of the seacocks. An order was posted immediately closing the creek to navigation until the tide clears away the layer of gasoline spread over the water when the barge sank.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity Occasional light rain and mild temperature tonight and early Tuesday; much colder Wednesday; moderate easterly winds shifting to southerly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers and warmer tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night; much colder Wednesday.

Vermont: Showers tonight and Tuesday; warmer tnight; colder by Tuesday night; much colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; continued mild temperatures Tuesday; much colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast and south winds over the north portion and increasing southerly becoming fresh over the south portion and overcast weather, probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	65	Minneapolis	34	42
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	66	68	New York	56	60
Denver	18	44	Norfolk	62	68
Helena	8	8	Philadelphia	58	60
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Louis	64	72
Kansas City	52	78	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	60	60
Miami	78	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 2.
B—Maximum, Nov. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:11 p. m.; height 11.6 feet.
Tuesday, 1:50 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer **Air View of Starting of the Cambridge Federal Housing Project**

WPA Workers Released to Vote

All WPA projects will be closed down for tomorrow's elections and as many WPA workers as possible, will be dismissed for the day to enable them to vote, according to an announcement from Administrator Paul Edwards, today. Declaring that "it is the privilege and duty of every citizen to vote in the local and national elections," and that "the federal law and the government regulations provide that federal employees be given the opportunity to go to the polls," Mr. Edwards issued the following order:

"To all administrative and project employees:

"November 3, 1936, is not a legal holiday in this State. However, administrative employees wishing to take the day off may no so, provining the time is charged to annual leave. A skeleton force in all offices must be maintained.

"Project employees wishing to take the day off may do so. They will be allowed to make up the time so lost within the same pay roll period.

"Because on many WPA projects the absence of certain key men would make it impossible to operate, and in order to avoid confusion, I have ordered district directors to close down all projects on Tuesday. This closing is with the understanding that workers will be allowed to make up the time so lost."

New Destroyer Ready for Service

The new $4,000,000 "Peace Treaty" destroyer, Conyngham, will be commissioned on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 4, according to an announcement by the Navy Department today. Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi will officiate at the exercises, turning the destroyer over to Lieutenant Commander Gilbert C. Hoover.

The Conyngham is the sister ship of the destroyer, Case, both vessels having been launched on Navy Day, 1935. She carries a crew of 150 men, weighs 1500 tons and her largest gun fires a five-inch shell. The Conyngham will leave next month on a "shakedown" cruise.

GOP Candidates Active in Last Hours of Drive

Republicans accelerated their campaign as the final hours neared in Massachusetts today, but two of the Democratic principals were forced to suspend their vote-soliciting activities.

John W. Haigis continued as the most bustling of the Republican candidates. He charged before a throng in the Republican auditorium on Washington street this afternoon that his opponents had put 'investigators, snoopers, detectives" and others to work in an effort to "get something on me."

He described the alleged efforts of the Democratic candidates to carry the fight beyond the limits of debate on issues and principles and focus it on personalities.

In this connection he answered certain letters that have appeared on front pages of several Boston newspapers as paid advertisements. These letters have had the apparent design of linking Alonzo B. Cook to Mr. Haigis with the presumable intention of hinting that Mr. Haigis was paying for the Cook candidacy for the United States Senate.

"They produce some evidence," said Mr. Haigis, "distorted and perverted to suit their own meddlesome and malicious minds that over six years ago I made a personal loan out of my own pocket to a citizen of this state who needed money at the time, and who, incidentally, failed to pay it back. What a crime that is! What a horrible thing, indeed!"

Following the passing of his father-in-law, James J. Conley of Cambridge, early this morning, Charles F. Hurley, Democratic gubernatorial aspirant, announced the cancelling of his scheduled public and radio appearances today and tonight. His place on rostrum and before the microphone will be taken by friends.

Governor Curley, who was indisposed several days last week, again was forced to remain at home today, omitting a scheduled speech at the Democratic headquarters on Washington street.

Housing Project Assuming Form

Model apartments are taking form in Cambridge, under the Government's supervision, as one of the federal projects to give work to the unemployed and to replace four square blocks of frame "flats."

Federal housing officials declared today that the apartments are expected to be finished next August.

The $2,500,000 low-cost housing project, known as New Towne Courts, is, in great part, at present completely underground—with cellars and foundation walls. Thirty per cent of the nine acres appropriated will be occupied by buildings and 70 per cent — once narrow streets walled in completely by wooden buildings—will become a private park with lawns, shrubbery and shade trees.

Foundations for the model apartments began in the early part of the summer, when Mayor John D. Lynch, manning a steam shovel, scooped the first load of, soil to put 500 men at work.

State Rights Issue Enlivens Campaign In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2—The much abused question of state rights is being used like a baseball during the final days of the political battle in New Hampshire.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges, Republican candidate for United States Senator, is an out-and-out believer in full state rights. When the creation of a Merrimac Valley Authority was proposed Governor Bridges would not support it in the form proposed, for he felt that it was setting up a Federal instrumentality within the state. He has created a commission known as the Water Resources Board which is making a study of proposed water control projects in New Hampshire. But the Governor does not believe that the State should give the Federal Government control of such a project in return for financial assistance.

For this, Governor Bridges has been severely criticized by his opponent, Senator William N. Rogers. Now John H. Bartlett, one-time Republican Governor of New Hampshire and today an ardent New Dealer, declares that "if the theory of states' rights was not abused, the Amoskeag corporation would not have failed as a result of cheap labor competition from North Carolina and Mississippi.

"A proper interpretation of the rights of the states . . . would result in abolition of child labor, an improvement in the hours labor must work, and the wages labor receives in this State, and would make it possible to help agriculture more effectually."

Pillsbury Flour Workers Strike at Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—More than 400 workers of the Pillsbury A mill went on strike today in protest against the action of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company Saturday in laying off 128 men at the plant. The men were laid off, mill officials explained, because of the decline in flour production resulting from the shortage of this year's wheat crop in the Northwest.

Labor Saving Gadget of Bay State Boy Wins Him $500 Yankee Ingenuity Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2—For a contrivance which he designed to save himself unnecessary footsteps, Franklin D. Hayes, freshman at Worcester Tech, has been awarded the $500 prize for Yankee ingenuity.

The prize in the Yankee Ingenuity Scholarship is annually bestowed upon that candidate from the entering class who, born and educated in New England and fulfilling a few other simple requirements, gives evidence of possessing most Yankee inventiveness.

Young Hayes submitted in competition for the scholarship a labor-saving device which he designed while a senor in high school. One of his boyhood tasks was to keep tabs on the temperature in the greenhouses on the paternal farm in North Brookfield, Mass. As this necessitated frequent longish trips by night as well as by day, the boy determined to make his wits save his heels. Out of a queer collection of odds and ends picked up around the farm he constructed an ingenious device which has already saved him a good deal of weary trudging, and which, now that he is away at college, is a welcome boon to his father.

The part of the apparatus that is installed in the greenhouses employs the expansion and contraction of cleverly arranged strips of zinc to light a series of electric lamps of various colors mounted on an indicator board in the dwelling house. The passing of the signal from one lamp to the next indicates a rise or fall of approximately three degrees of temperature in the greenhouses. Whenever the temperature drops to a predetermined danger point, the device not only lights a lamp but rings a bell and starts a blower underneath the boiler in the heating plant. This creates a forced draft, and the temperature again rises.

The materials used in the construction of the apparatus include two strips of zinc, a strip of sheet iron, a bicycle spoke, two clock wheels, a metal arm, some copper rivets from a discarded harness, colored light bulbs from a set of Christmas tree decorations, an electric door bell, a toy electric train transformer, and, for the blower, the base of an old vacuum sweeper. Worth, all told, perhaps, a dollar or so in the junk market; but to a boy ingenious enough to perceive their latent possibilities they have brought a $500 scholarship and a lot of undergraduate glory.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN ELLIS SEDMAN, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, Everett, 8.

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "We Were Dancing," "Fumed Oak" and "Shadow Play." Plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatisation of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Fenway: 1.50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:12. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:12, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Rose Bowl," featuring William Frawley, Eleanor Whitney and Tom Brown. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

TREMONT—"Rhodes the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston. 10:34 a. m., 1:42, 5, 8:18. Also "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell and Jean Arthur. 9 a. m., 12:07, 3:35, 6:43, 10:07.

FINE ARTS—"Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45. "March of Time"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon: "Through the Looking Glass," and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Pepper," with Irvin S. Cobb. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Two in a Crowd," featuring Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," starring Jack Benny. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Seven Sinners," featuring Edmund Lowe. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," starring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Stage: Red Nichols and his orchestra, also Blackstone the magician with cast of 40 entertainers.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UNIVERSITY—"Give Me Your Heart," with Kay Francis. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Stage Struck," featuring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Radio Programs On Page 10

UPTOWN—"Swing Time," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hearts in Bondage." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

EXETER—"Yellowstone," featuring Henry Hunter and Judith Barrett. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "The White Angel," starring Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 3:30, 6:10, 9:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Washington in Virginia," "Easy Aces," "Pardon My Spray," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Broadway Highlights," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"The Girl on the Front Page," featuring Edmund Lowe and Gloria Stuart. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:35, 10:15. Stage: "Living Models," revue.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table meeting. Illustrated travel lecture on an airplane trip over Yucatan, the Manaon ruins, Aztec ruins, the Andes and Ecuador, by William H. Bain. Dinner at 6.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conducter, 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Romanesque Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting, Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "Pertinent Points of Law for Women," by Mrs. Muriel B. Churchill, 40 Beacon Street, 11.

Jobs Decrease In Bay State, Survey Shows

Start of Population and Employment Decline Set About 1925

U. S. Trend Upward

Weighing the prospects for re-employment in the Commonwealth, final results of the joint Harvard University - State of Massachusetts survey indicate that whereas the trend is slightly upward for the United States as a whole, it is definitely downward for Massachusetts.

Inspection of population figures during the twenties suggests further that present unemployment problems may be rooted more deeply than in the current business depression. Between 1920 and 1929, more than 126,000 people were lost to the State through migration. During this period the trend in the total number of wage earners employed in Massachusetts manufacturing industries was downward, whereas it was slightly upward for the United States as a whole.

Report Prepared

The report was prepared by Donald H. Davenport, associate professor of business statistics at the Harvard Business School and John J. Croston, chief statistician of the Massachusetts Census of Unemployment.

Despite general recognition that unemployment presents one of the most serious problems of the depression, little is known about the actual number of unemployed and the type of work they are qualified to do. Until funds were provided from the Emergency Relief Administration to pay a small staff of unemployed persons to do necessary clerical work, the high cost of taking such a census discouraged most efforts to ascertain facts.

The studies carried on by Harvard's Bureau of Business Research co-operating with the Commissioner of Public Welfare in Massachusetts finds many factors conditioning the unemployment problem in the Commonwealth, differentiating it from the problem in other states. Statistics which form the basis of this report were not limited to current conditions but go back to 1909. They show a general rise in both industry and employment until about 1925 and 1926. Until the twenties this rise was greater than the trend over the rest of the nation. Since then, the trend has been reversed.

Summary of Statistics

Quoting the report in summary:

1. The population of Massachusetts is approaching stability. This is indicated by a marked decline in the rate of growth over a period of years and by a current rate of growth substantially lower than that of other large states.

2. The age composition of the population of Massachusetts is different from that of the nation as a whole. Massachusetts contains a larger percentage of older persons and a smaller percentage of children. There is moreover, a tendency toward an older average age.

3. Massachusetts shows the lowest sex ratio of any state in the Union. In 1934, there were only 94.4 males for every 100 females.

Population Is Urban

4. Population is concentrated in cities. Industrial and commercial activities dominate the lives of citizens of Massachusetts. Only 123,000 persons, or 2.9 per cent of the total were reported as making up the farm population.

5. Migration aids understand-

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GOP Believes New England Safe in the Bag for Landon; Close Fight in Rhode Island

Republicans Claim Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire by Wide Margins; Both Confident in Connecticut

Although the sunflower ordinarily is not abundant in New England's homely soil, a Gentleman from Mars touring the fens and meres, hills and dells, lanes and busy ways of these six Commonwealths today could not help but note a vast multitude of Black-Eyed Susans from Kansas.

Of course they burgeoned from coat lapels and dresses; not from the earth, but the Man from Mars might note their great number and thereby conclude that Governor Landon's star was in the ascendancy.

Encouraging to G. O. P.

It looked that way today as observers took a final glance over the New England scene before the polls open tomorrow. From each of the states came reports encouraging to Republicans—but that is not to say that Democrats accepted those views.

Candidates for major and minor offices alike were still in the fight, flags and bunting flew, and the radio was in uproar.

Of all the New England states only in Maine was there comparative quiet today.

And that was all the more surprising because Maine only a month and a half ago was cynosure of all eyes. Governor Landon himself traveled across half the continent to ask Maine voters to go Republican and thus point the way for the rest of the nation. Both parties poured speakers and money into the Pine Tree State in almost unprecedented efforts to win the Maine bellweather.

Today only a few battered banners, a few torn posters, a frayed bit of bunting remained to remind voters of the turmoil that surrounded the State election.

Democrats Concede State

Maine votes tomorrow, but neither party has waged a definite campaign. Even Democratic leaders concede that the State's five electoral votes will go to Mr. Landon. Republicans speak optimistically of a 60,000 majority. They probably will get it, Maine observers predicted, providing the polling is heavy. Such a majority would not be unprecedented. Maine went to Hoover in 1928 by 93,005 votes.

Nor would a switch from the sentiment expressed in the State elec-

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Fascism Trends Called Threat To Democratic Rule

"Democracy is on the defensive against a world-wide trend toward fascism, and the United States affords no exception to this statement," Prof. Edward R. Collier, assistant professor of social science in Boston University's college of business administration, warned in a discussion Saturday night on today's threats to American democracy as the presidential campaign approaches its climax.

Professor Collier asserted that if, as Mussolini proclaims, the doctrine of our age is the fascist doctrine, its challenge is evaded by optimistic Americans after the proverbial fashion of the ostrich. Burying their heads in the political sands, they come up for air just long enough to chirp, "It can't happen here!" "But," he queried, "can democracy survive by aping the methods of its two great rival systems, communism and fascism?

"The pessimists," Professor Collier declared, "are equally sure that it can and will happen here—and soon. To them American youth is all set to put on shirts of red, white, and blue and shout, 'Heil' to the first Yankee Hitler that comes along.

Blind to Challenge

"Both groups are blind to the real challenge of the fascist spirit to principles that we have always taken for granted," he stated.

The Boston University professor pointed out that the historic ideals of American democracy are suggested by the French slogan, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Declaring that the ideal of liberty, whereby the individual is free to conduct his own life with a minimum of government interference, is the traditional basis of American democracy, Professor Collier said, "There is a universal movement toward control of the individual state. As Mussolini exclaims, 'The peoples of the world thirst for security and order, even at the price of liberty.' The challenge to democracy lies in the question—How can we preserve individual liberty and yet balance it with authority and order?"

Concerning the second ideal, equality, Professor Collier said, "The

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Campaign Ends in State With Big Political Rallies

Their respective windup rallies at the Boston Garden over, Republicans and Democrats today were conducting anti-climax appeals to the voters for support in the election tomorrow.

The Democratic rally last night and the Republican jubilee the night before sent partisan enthusiasm to new heights in Massachusetts. Governor Curley received what most veteran political observers agree was the greatest ovation of his 37-year political career at the Garden last night.

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was the stellar attraction at the Republican rally and received the most tremendous cheers but there were sufficient left to give Republican state ticket members resounding ovations.

Controverting previous predictions that the Democratic rally would outdraw the Republican jubilee, it was estimated that the Republicans stormed the Garden 40,000 strong, while the Democrat's forces numbered 5000 smaller.

As for enthusiasm, the Republicans broke to splinters the age-old tradition that Republicans are never enthusiastic. The much-overused word "bedlam" is the only word to describe the Saturday night rally. The Democrats are ever the ones to cheer, holler and scream. So their roof-lifting ovations were quite in order. But the Republicans completely forgot themselves in the greatest GOP rally ever held in New England.

The Garden was filled to its absolute capacity of 25,000 by both parties. Ten thousand Democrats stood outside to hear the speeches and fun-making. Fifteen thousand Republicans also jammed outside the sports palace.

The ovation given Governor Curley was easily the high point of the Democratic rally. From the moment he entered the Garden at 9 p. m., the roof fairly rang. For a full 10 minutes he was cheered when he gave his speech defending "Curleyism" and ruthlessly attacking his opponent.

The Governor said "Curleyism" was responsible for Boston's unsurpassed hospital system, the bequest of $4,500,000 to the city by George Robert White, and the municipal credit union which wrested city employees from "the grip of greedy 'loan sharks'".

Other "monuments" to Curleyism, he said, were the East Boston Vehicu-

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Republican Gain Seen in Attack On Security Act

In the final hours of the campaign the Social Security issue suddenly arose in New England today to largely dominate state and national contests. Particularly was this true in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

By many observers this final GOP blast was seen as the overbalancing factor needed to swing these states more definitely in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's column. Not that Democratic leaders were supine to attacks on the Social Security bill.

They hotly denied that use of metal identification tags, as charged in Boston by John D. M. Hamilton, G. O. P. national chairman, is contemplated. They branded as fraudulent published alleged facsimiles of a blank all workers would be forced to fill in. The blank required answers to extremely personal questions, including church affiliations, pay in previous positions and reasons for discharges.

But the net effect of the Social Security attack and defense seemed to many observers to be a gain for Republicans. The drive against the measure that will exact a 2 per cent tax from pay envelopes appeared to be the most potent tool the Republicans have yet found to drill into a tightly organized Democratic labor vote.

The Social Security attack was advanced by newspapers sympathetic to the G. O. P. cause in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut as the primary news story of the day.

Several Boston papers, including the Herald and the Hearst American published facsimiles of the metal tag which they said had been prepared for the Social Security Board.

In Providence, Rhode Island, the Journal, largest paper in the State, has been running several hundred interviews with working people who object to the new pay tax.

In Hartford, Conn., the Courant took credit for turning up the story that the special commission appointed by Gov. Wilbur C. Cross would submit a 2 per cent pay tax bill to the special legislative session that has been summoned by the Governor. The Courant further charged that Governor Cross has exhibited indecision in the Social Security question.

This is important, because in Connecticut Democrats had counted much on the personal popularity of Governor Cross to put them over the top.

Just how much of the Republican Social Security attack was propaganda and how much was backed by fact was a question in the thoughts of most objective observers today, but if the attack served likewise to raise doubts among workers it no doubt accomplished all that Republicans wanted.

Except for the denials from the Social Security Board concerning the metal tag and the so-called "application blank" Democratic replies to the Republican attack seemed to be unorganized.

First-to-Vote Plan Laid in North Town

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Nov. 2

CITIZENS of Millsfield in Coos County will contend with citizens of New Ashford, Mass., for the honor of casting the first presidential ballots, town officials said today.

There are 12 voters in Millsfield, and they have agreed to go to the polls at 3 a. m. on Tuesday, in order to cast ballots and announce the results before any other New England community. The New Ashford voters have announced that they will vote at 5 o'clock.

Millsfield is organized for voting purposes only. The post office is at Errol and the nearest railroad station at Colebrook. In 1935 the population was listed at 26.

Curley Draws Spotlight On Massachusetts

Interest in the Senatorial Battle Extends Far Beyond State Lines

Gubernatorial Fight

Haigis Believed to Have Made Gains on Hurley in the Past Few Weeks

Massachusetts, due to the "Huey Long" nature of Governor Curley's two-year Beacon Hill administration, stands as one of the nation's spotlighted states in the election tomorrow.

If Governor Curley proves successful in his bid for a seat in the United States Senate, he will be continuing in direction at least the trail blazed by Huey Long, the Louisiana dictator, of whom Mr. Curley has reminded Massachusetts so much.

Thus the Curley Senatorial contest, in which he is opposed by Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Senator Lodge, takes precedent over even the Presidential contest which is of considerable interest here.

His Hardest Battle

Without a doubt the Governor is fighting the most desperate battle of his 37-year political career. His record on Beacon Hill, despite his service to labor in signing several progressive labor bills thus winning him an endorsement from the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, is reacting definitely against him in the present campaign.

So badly has the Curley record injured the Governor that most observers believe it is only a question of the margin by which Representative Lodge will defeat him. The prevalent opinion is a defeat for the Governor by 35,000 to 50,000.

Representative Lodge has waged a smart campaign. Realizing that he could not win a "slugging" match with the Governor, who fights best when his opponent "slugs," the 33-year-old Lodge adopted boxing tactics. Not once during the campaign has Mr. Lodge mentioned Mr. Curley's name, and the Governor, never having faced such an opponent, has been at a disadvantage. Ordinarily he faces an opponent who attacks him viciously, thus providing openings for counter-attacks.

By Inference

Only by inference and indirection has Mr. Lodge discussed the Curley record, thus enraging the Governor. In desperation the Governor has resurrected the racial and religious issue he has employed against previous opponents. Also he has attacked the Lodge record on Beacon Hill and, most observers agree, the attack has not been entirely on the mark.

Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party Senatorial candidate, is actually crux of the Senatorial situation. As an Irish-American he is expected to cut severely into Mr. Curley's vote. In fact, it is anticipated Mr. O'Brien, with the endorsement of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, will poll in the neighborhood of 100,000. If he polls a much smaller vote the Governor will have a chance. But, as matters stand, it appears like a Lodge victory.

Yet there is another factor in the fight in the person of Alonzo B. Cook, who has been a thorn in the regular Republican side. As an independent candidate, suspected of being Mr. Curley's "assistant candidate," Mr. Cook will draw some votes from Mr. Lodge. If the Cook vote is large he will injure Mr. Lodge, but this year, it is believed, Mr. Cook has lost most of his charm over Republican voters.

Gubernatorial Battle

The gubernatorial battle between John W. Haigis, Republican, and Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, has narrowed sharply in the last week or two, with Mr. Haigis making rapid strides.

Perhaps the major blunder of the entire Governor's campaign was made by Mr. Hurley when he recently called for the re-election to the Governor's Council of Daniel H. Coakley, disbarred lawyer and considered the kingpin of the Curley administration on Beacon Hill. Numerous Democrats dislike Mr. Coakley because of his previous record and thus have cooled on Mr. Hurley because of his open endorsement. This endorsement provides an undeniable link between Mr. Hurley and Mr. Curley, which the former had previously been fairly successful in keeping covered.

All Mr. Hurley's protests that in his Coakley endorsement he was following his usual practice of endorsing Democratic candidates in the district in which he is speaking have been of no avail.

Gain on Opponent

Although political prognosticators are not ready to revise their statements selecting Mr. Hurley as the winner, yet they agree that Mr. Haigis has gained on his opponent sufficiently to make the contest extremely close. A Haigis victory would not be in the nature of a surprise. And Republicans realize that a Haigis victory is essential to put into operations G. O. P. plans for cleaning house on Beacon Hill.

The contest for Governor has been the most bitter of any of the seven major state battles. Mr. Hurley has dwelt mainly upon Mr. Haigis' labor record, which he declares unworthy despite organized labor's declaration that the Haigis labor slate is the best ever presented by a major Republican candidate.

Mr. Haigis's principal attacks on Mr. Hurley have been the latter's alleged connections with Edmund L. Dolan, Boston city treasurer under Governor Curley as Mayor, and his endorsement of Mr. Coakley. The

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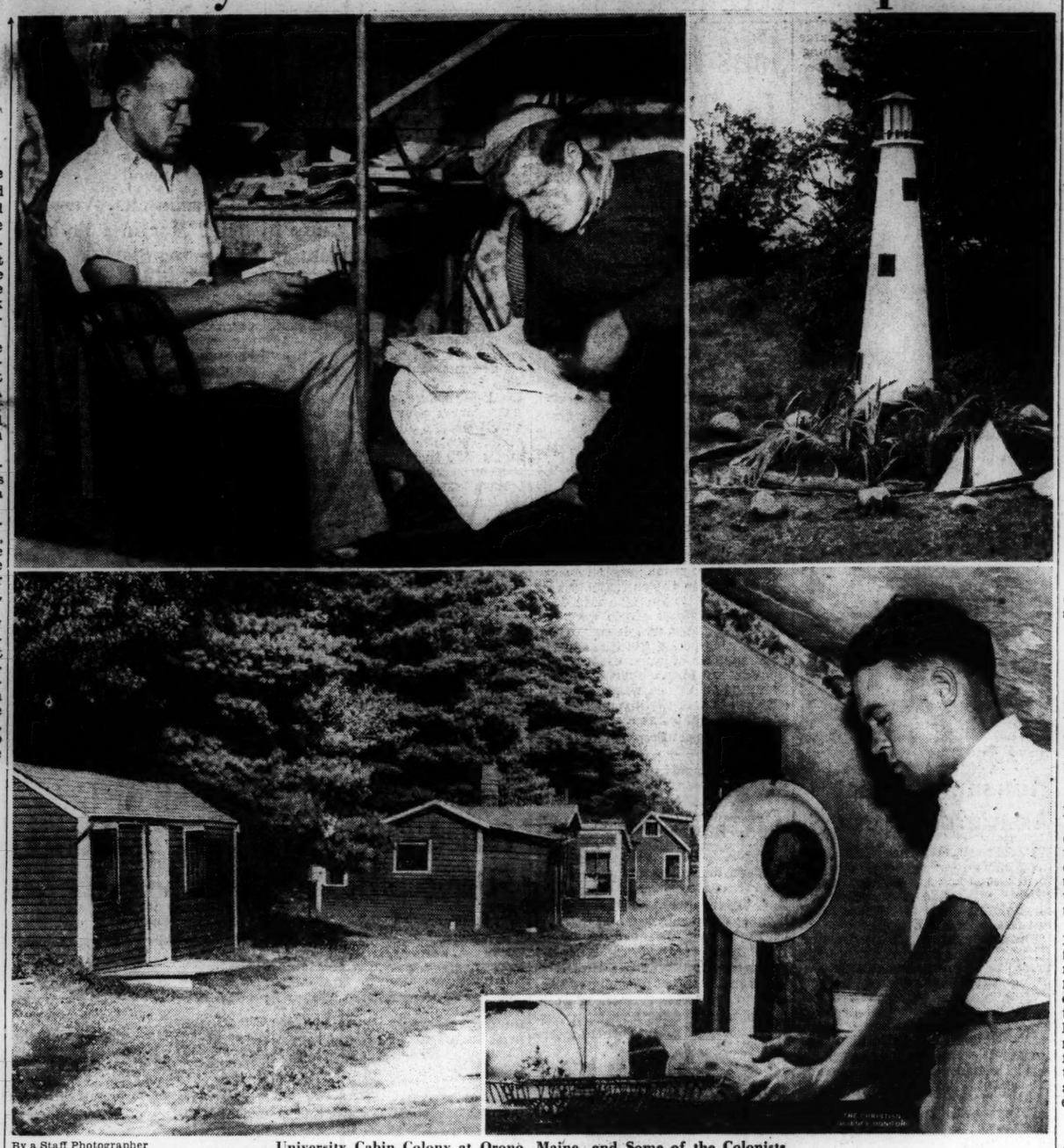
Log Cabin Days Persist on Maine Campus

University of Maine students find colony started 20 years ago aids their purses as they gain education.



By a Staff Photographer

University Cabin Colony at Orono, Maine, and Some of the Colonists

Upper Left—Students Find a Chance for Homework. Upper Right—Miniature Lighthouse. Lower Left—Main Street of the Colony. Lower Right—Dish-Washing Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—Although the present era seems far removed from days when pioneers lived in log cabins, there are quite a few students here at the University of Maine who have almost bridged the gap. Members of the University Cabin Colony, they are combining their efforts to gain book knowledge with a practical experience of living in a cabin.

The cabin movement began more than 20 years ago, when two agricultural students found it difficult to obtain a college education. A small camp was constructed for them by Ernest Littlefield, a local man, and they were able to finish their course.

After these first two were graduated from the university, students occupied their cabin. The idea caught. More cabins were built.

Since the day Mr. Littlefield hammered the last nail in the first cabin, more than 500 students have made the cabins their homes. Boys have come to them not only from all over the United States but from Hawaii, India and Canada.

Only this summer the University Cabin Colony was founded. The students in the little red camps just below the campus started the organization to encourage fuller enjoyment of the mode of living which the boys have adopted, to perpetuate the friendships formed while there, and to make it possible for those who have been graduated to assist those who follow.

Jobs Decrease Noted In Bay State Survey

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ing of how the peculiar distribution of ages and sexes came about. In 1920, there were 112,000 natives of Massachusetts living in other states. On the other hand 171,000 persons who were born in other states were in Massachusetts. In other words, as of 1920 Massachusetts had a gain of 59,000 persons by reason of interstate migration.

During the next 10 years the situation changed. A total of 126,000 persons were lost to the State. In other words, in the decade from 1920 to 1930 the tide of interstate migration had turned. This suggests that the decline in occupational opportunities had started before 1930, and that the present employment problem may not be wholly blamed on the depression.

The report finds the crux of the unemployment problem in Massachusetts to be in the manufacturing industries. Trades, transportation and service industries cannot expand their labor requirements greatly in the near future, the commission finds, unless there is a substantial recovery in manufacturing. There is considerable hope held though for further growth in the summer resort and tourist business and continued expansion in the management and financial services, quite possibly in the educational services.

"Yet all these possibilities still leave the manufacturing industries to bear the chief burden of absorbing the unemployed during the next few years," the report continues. "All we can say is, that the trends brought to light by this investigation make it appear unlikely that existing industries in Massachusetts will be able in the near future to reabsorb their own unemployed.

"Declining employment trends established between 1919 and 1929 in many industries and the loss of population through emigration to other manufacturing states over the same period, indicate that employment opportunities were declining in Massachusetts before the depression set in."

Massachusetts reflects normal shifting of industry in response to changes in markets and raw materials, the report finds, but this is not all. She has not merely been left in an exposed position by the temporary ebb of an industrial tide that may be expected shortly to flow back again through other channels, but in many respects has deliberately taken a position on such high ground in matters of taxation and labor legislation that numerous industrial navigators had to seek other waters to keep their craft from going aground.

"A less obvious effect of the depression was to cause virtual cessation of interstate migration," the report adds. "Though Massachusetts may have had a more serious unemployment problem than the majority of states, its citizens found the depression no time in which to move to aother state looking for a job. States frowned upon such unemployed and gave preferential treatment to their own citizens. The passing of the depression will remove these barriers to population movement.

Loss of Production

"Lest Massachusetts view too complacently the prospect of allowing its unemployment problem to be solved through migration of surplus workers, the State should contemplate the cost this involves. It means a loss of productive power. Each worker who leaves represents an investment on the part of the State in the cost of rearing, educating and training him to the point where he is ready to produce more than he consumes.

"It is poor economy to let such workers go.

"Then, too, real property values depend upon population. These form the basis of the tax system. If population declines, the tax base is reduced, with the result that the tax rate rises. Delinquencies increase.

"The property owner is caught between the reduction in value and in rents on the one hand, and the increase in tax rates on the other. To the extent that increasing taxes must be borne by industries, an addition to their burdens is made and this addition tends to make the propsect of location beyond the borders of the State seem more advantageous by contrast."

Fascism Trends Called Threat To Democratic Rule

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democratic idea of equality is incorporated in our system of universal suffrage; one man or woman—one vote. The Fascists assert that the obvious inequalities of man renders absurd and decision by mere majority vote. They say that the best people rather than the most should rule, and that the mob can never be expected to recognize real talent." The professor indicated that the threat here lies in the question. "Must our system degenerate into government by mediocrity, if we continue popular elections?"

About Fraternalism

Professor Collier then turned to the third ideal, fraternity, and showed that while the fascist state emphasizes fraternity, it is an exclusive brotherhood of Italian with Italian, Germari with German, or at most the Fascists of one country with those of another.

"Through this narrow conception of fraternity," he continued, "reinforced by economic causes, a spirit of bitter nationalism has spread even to many democratic countries. Many Americans embrace it eagerly. We have seen numerous recent examples in America of ruthless intolerance for any ideas not regarded as '100 per cent American.'

"It is in the spirit of fascism that teachers in Washington are forbidden to present basic facts about an important European system of government.

"It is in the spirit of fascism that the Legislature of Massachusetts has subjected distinguished educators to a super-patriotic inquisition.

"It is the spirit of fascism (and its arch enemy, communism) that the presidential candidate of a recognized party is attacked by mobs.

"Can democracy survive," the Boston University professor concludes, "by aping the methods of its two great rival systems, communism or fascism?"

Shipping Strike Still Uncertain

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morning were the Arizonan of the American Hawaiian Line, and the S. S. Quaker City of the Oriole Line. Conferences between crews and officers were scheduled.

Officials of the Eastern Steamships Line, whose S. S. Boston was prevented from leaving for New York last night when 18 firemen, watertenders, wipers and oilers walked out, said that the Boston would be replaced by the S. S. St. John tonight, barring mishaps. The St. John had been scheduled to go into service for the winter on Tuesday while the Boston is docked at Fore River. Last night's walk-out occurred only five minutes before sailing time.

If local seamen join sailors in other ports in a sympathy gesture for the San Francisco strikers, they will be attempting to aid San Francisco strikers achieve the following ends:

1. To force ship owners to bargain collectively with a blanket committee representing the seven unions in that city, instead of making separate agreements with each union.

2. To select workers from hiring halls operated jointly by the unions and the ship owners.

3. To pay cash for overtime work instead of giving time off as compensation.

4. To secure an eight-hour day for ships officers, cooks and stewards.

An indication of internal dissension has occurred with the activities of the seamen's defense committee, which favors the sympathy strike. Said John Palmer, chairman of the group:

"My group will attempt to close up the port of Boston as a sympathy move for the men in the West. Officials say that we are the radical group, but we are the membership group. The strike vote which was taken at Cooper's Union Hall in New York Saturday night by close to 2000 seamen is representative of the organization, despite the fact that Ivan Hunter, the vice-president, who was presiding, left the meeting and would not consider the vote."

The insurgent group, besides being eager to bring pressure on the west-coast situation, also wish to force out their officers who signed agreements with shipowners which had never been ratified by the membership.

In Providence, this morning, pickets walked up and down waterfront streets while futile attempts were made to persuade crews on six incoming ships to strike.

State Campaigns End With Rallies By Both Parties

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lar Tunnel, extensions of the various subways, construction of the East Boston Airport.

On Beacon Hill

He also referred to acts of "Curleyism" on Beacon Hill. These, he said, included shorter hours for state institution employees, passage of important labor legislation, a $2,000,000 reduction in automobile insurance rates, a reduction of $4,750,000 to date in electric light charges, and a cut in the mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5 per cent.

Mr. Hamilton, as the chief speaker of the Republican rally, attacked the Social Security Act, charging that 27,000,000 workers, coming within the scope of the act, would be so completely regimented that they would wear metal tags bearing an identification number.

To prove his sensational charge, a surprise anticipated by Republican leaders, Mr. Hamilton exhibited a stainless steel tag which he said was a sample of the type on which the New Deal is now asking bids.

The Social Security Board today denied that it had contemplated any such tag or token.

The Tagged and the Untagged

"If the Roosevelt Administration is returned to power," he declared, "we shall see two groups of citizens in this nation—those who are numbered and those who are not numbered. In the first group are 27,000,000 men and women who will be forced to report to a politically appointed clerk—every change of their address, every change in their wages, every change of their employment.

"In European countries, people carry police cards, and are subject to police surveilance. So far, American citizens have not been subject to these indignities and no administration has ever dared to suggest that they should be. . . .

"Why has the Social Security Board asked for bids on machines to handle the stamping of workers' names? Why has it arranged for millions of cards to be carried by every worker? And why have metal tags such as the one I hold in my hand now been prepared and submitted to the Social Security Board for its approval, if they do not contemplate preparing these to be hung around the necks of 27,000,000 workers?

Tags in Stainless Steel

"And the only indication that the Administration is thinking of 27,000,000 people as individuals instead of numbers is that they have stipulated that the tags be made of stainless steel so that they will not stain the skins of those who wear them."

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, pursuing his usual campaign strategy, failed to mention the name of his opponent, Governor Curley, yet by implication he vigorously attacked his record on Beacon Hill. The implication came in Mr. Lodge's declaration of what he never did and never would do. By this method Mr. Lodge brought in various official acts of the Governor, including his manipulations to gain control of the Boston Finance Commission and the Governor's Council, his ousting of various persons from the state service, his expenditures.

At the Democratic rally Charles F. Hurley, gubernatorial candidate, was the second most popular man, running second only to Governor Curley. Mr. Hurley pledged himself to be humane, progressive and liberal.

John W. Haigis, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, at the G. O. P. rally said:

"As your Governor I pledge myself:

"To consecrate my life to the service of all people.

"To stamp out corruption.

"To lead you on your way to a happy, contented and better life.

"To join with my colleagues in the direction of your affairs so that once more the world will attach the true significance to those words:

"'Massachusetts, there she stands!

"'So help me God!'"

All other state ticket candidates in both parties appeared at their respective rallies to receive ovations.

Dever Least Warm

Observers were quick to note last night that Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, was the least enthusiastic in his espousal of the Curley election cause. The other candidates went all the way for the senatorial nominee.

James Roosevelt, as presiding officer, introduced the various candidates, and in presenting the Governor repeated his personal endorsement of Mr. Curley. Noticeably lacking, however, was any message from President Roosevelt himself, calling for the Governor's election to the Senate.

The battle of parades was won by the Republicans who staged a gigantic torchlight parade through downtown Boston, with 15,000 to 18,000 marchers in line. The Democrats had parades of cars from the 22 Boston wards, but actually the Republican parade was so much more spectacular that the G. O. P. took the marching honors practically by default.

New York Opens Portion Of East River Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Connecting with the Manhattan approach to the Triborough Bridge, the southbound portion of the East River drive extending northward from East Ninety-second street was opened for traffic today. Robert Moses, executive member of the Triborough Bridge Authority, said he expected to have the complete section ready for two-way traffic by early December.

The project has resulted in reconstruction of the East River waterfront, bringing landscaped borders, trees and grass to replace unsightly docks and buildings, and Mr. Moses anticipated that the improvement would result in a change in the trend of development for the area, which has been rezoned for residential purposes.

Score Card for 1936

1928	1933	States	Electoral Votes	Electoral Vote 1936 R	Electoral Vote 1936 D	Registrations*	Popular Vote Landon	Popular Vote Roosevelt	Popular Vote Lemke
(D)	(D)	Ala.	11			325,000			
(R)	(D)	Ariz.	3			152,238			
(D)	(D)	Ark.	9			330,000			
(R)	(D)	Calif.	22			2,889,013			
(R)	(D)	Colo.	6			475,000			
(R)	(R)	Conn.	8			632,000			
(R)	(R)	Del.	3			110,000			
(R)	(D)	Fla.	7			325,000			
(D)	(D)	Ga.	12			457,978			
(R)	(D)	Ida.	4			175,000			
(R)	(D)	Ill.	29			3,300,000			
(R)	(D)	Ind.	14			1,781,786			
(R)	(D)	Iowa	11			1,100,000			
(R)	(D)	Kansas	9			900,000			
(R)	(D)	Ky.	11			950,000			
(D)	(D)	La.	10			479,133			
(R)	(R)	Maine	5			400,000			
(R)	(D)	Md.	8			670,000			
(D)	(D)	Mass.	17			1,800,000			
(R)	(D)	Mich.	19			1,700,000			
(R)	(D)	Minn.	11			1,250,000			
(D)	(D)	Miss.	9			325,000			
(R)	(D)	Missouri.	15			1,700,000			
(R)	(D)	Mont.	4			265,112			
(R)	(D)	Neb.	7			800,000			
(R)	(D)	Nevada	3			54,697			
(R)	(R)	N. Hamp.	4			235,000			
(R)	(D)	N. Jersey	16			1,969,264			
(R)	(D)	N. Mex.	3			200,000			
(R)	(D)	N. York	47			5,218,000			
(R)	(D)	No. Car.	13			750,000			
(R)	(D)	No. Dak.	4			280,000			
(R)	(D)	Ohio	26			3,250,000			
(R)	(D)	Okla.	11			800,000			
(R)	(D)	Oregon	5			486,146			
(R)	(R)	Penna.	36			3,912,671			
(D)	(D)	R. I.	4			306,383			
(D)	(D)	So. Car.	8			300,000			
(R)	(D)	So. Dak.	4			300,000			
(R)	(D)	Tenn.	11			450,000			
(R)	(D)	Texas	23			1,074,657			
(R)	(D)	Utah	4			210,000			
(R)	(R)	Vt.	3			189,775			
(R)	(D)	Vir.	11			335,000			
(R)	(D)	Wash.	8			700,000			
(R)	(D)	W. Vir.	8			931,377			
(R)	(D)	Wis.	12			1,620,000			
(R)	(D)	Wyo.	3			100,000			

* Estimated by the Associated Press.

What's Going On in the Arts

Dr. Sokoloff Revisits Boston

AT THE Boston Opera House, last night, Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, formerly director of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra and at present national director of the WPA Federal Music Project, wielded the baton over a large orchestra — some 120 strong — composed mainly of the combined State and Commonwealth symphony orchestras of the local WPA.

The program began with Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and ended with a neat and ingenious, if rhythmically oversubtle, "Minuet" by Heinz Roemheld, a young Milwaukee composer, and the vigorous but musically feeble "Sailors' Dance" from Glière's "Red Poppy." The pièces de résistance were Brahms's first Symphony and Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." Heinrich Gebhard, who helped introduce the latter work in 1907, under Dr. Muck, was last night's admirable pianist also.

If the "Pagan Poem" was played with the most authentic emotion and the most genuine enthusiasm, a little speech of tribute and reminiscence which the conductor delivered at its close may be at least partially explanatory. In it Dr. Sokoloff recalled his presence (as a humble occupant of the last stand among the first violins of the Boston Symphony Orchestra) at the first performance, spoke of his long friendship with the composer, whose pupil he was, and acknowledged the enthusiastic applause which the music had evoked as a popular recognition of the greatness of a composer who was a Bostonian by adoption. It is true that the "Poem" has charm, atmosphere, a certain integrity, but in later works Loeffler developed a purer idiom for the expression of the neo-classic idylls that so absorbed him.

In Brahms's C minor Symphony, although Dr. Sokoloff achieved wonders of precision and unanimity and of concerted shapeliness of phrasing with an orchestra large enough to be unwieldy and unaccustomed to working together as a single unit, the hearer was disconcerted by unnecessarily frequent variations of tempo. Here and there an excessively deliberate pace may have been dictated by expediency, but not everything could be so explained. Yet under the circumstances the final judgment must be one of high praise for a remarkably clear, competent and euphonious performance of a work which, a year or two ago, would have been considered far beyond the reach of these players. Excellent and sustained training has built them into a musical organization worthy of respect. Dr. Sokoloff's strong and lucid beat was last night a distinct asset.

A large audience warmly applauded Dr. Sokoloff, the orchestra, and Mr. Gebhard. S. S.

John Lavalle

THE entire exhibiting space of the Vose Galleries is covered with pictures painted by the Boston artist, John Lavalle. He divides his efforts between portraiture and water colors.

The portraits are amiable and luminous likenesses. A good number are of people who do not live in Boston, and whose portrayals are of interest to us not because we recognize them, but because of some intrinsic artistic merit. Mr. Lavalle seems to know what people want when they grant a portrait commission, and he, we assume, would be the first to admit that their wishes are not of an aesthetic standard of high altitude. It is interesting to find that when a model interests him especially he paints with greater freedom and achieves notable results. The canvas entitled "My Children" bears out that point. The color, design and spontaneity in this canvas surpass those of its neighbors—with one possible exception, a picture which is not a studio portrayal, "Haitian Family." Mr. Lavalle makes the transition from immediacy, from the exoticism of fashion and glamorous costumes, to the unaffected, unadorned beauty of a native woman and her family. This oil makes a suitable prelude to the water colors which were painted in Haiti, Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela, St. Thomas, Trinidad and Martinique.

For subject and handling the Haiti group is very absorbing. There is the old palace of Henri Christophe, the citadel, the cathedral and a scene, "Coming to the Market." Scenes of Cartagena are characterized by the Spanish architecture, white under the bright sun. The tropical foliage, the tense light, the looming mountains, the dark-skinned natives make splendid material and Mr. Lavalle seems to have been captivated by the rich pictorial substance with which he worked and to have responded accordingly. D. A.

Mrs. Rohde Plans to Travel

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde will not return to Denmark as United States Minister, a post she resigned following her marriage, her husband, Capt. Boerge Rohde, said on Oct. 31. "We want to be free to travel," he explained. "If she were Minister it would keep us tied down. We plan to return to Denmark next month and will come to America again in May. Then we want to visit Japan and probably tour the world."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Political talk (R)	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Political talk (D)	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board": talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Political speaker (D)
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (D)
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Political speaker (D)	Sport reports
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political speaker (R)	Colonial News Service
7:00 Political comment (R)	Political speaker (R)	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Political speaker (R)
7:15 "Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Political talk (D)	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (D)
7:30 Talk; Sen. La Follette Jr. (D)	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Political talk (R)	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, commentator	Talk, Governor Curley	Political talk (D)	Citizens Educational League
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (D)
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Political speaker (R)	Political talk (R)
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's	Address, Governor Curley	Political speaker (D)
8:45 & White; Kreuger's Orch.	Orchestra; soloists	Address, Governor Curley	Political speaker (D)
9:00 Radio Theater: Gary Cooper	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;	Political speaker (R)	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15, in Owen Wister's "The	end men; soloists; orchestra	Political speaker (R)	Political talk (R)
9:30 Virginian"; other players;	Address, Cong. William F.	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Political speaker (R)
9:45 concert orchestra	Lemke, for Union Party	Fanny Ross; Stuart Allen	Political speaker (R)
10:00 Addresses, Governor Landon;	"Singin' Sam"	Addresses, Governor Landon;	Addresses, Governor Landon;
10:15 Col. Knox; John Hamilton;	Political speaker (D)	Col. Knox; John Hamilton;	Col. Knox; John Hamilton;
10:30 Alice Longworth; Frank O.	Political speaker (D)	Alice Longworth; Frank O.	Alice Longworth; Frank O.
10:45 Lowden; other speakers	Communist party speaker	Lowden; other speakers	Lowden; other speakers
11:00 Addresses, President Roose-	Addresses, President Roose-	Addresses, President Roose-	Political speaker (D)
11:15 velt; James A. Farley; Sen.	velt; James A. Farley; Sen.	Velt James A. Farley; Sen.	Political speaker (D)
11:30 Robert F. Wagner; Edward	Robert F. Wagner; Edward	Robert F. Wagner; Edward	Political speaker (D)
11:45 A. Filene; other speakers	A. Filene; other speakers	A. Filene; other speakers	Political speaker (D)

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

7:00 WBZ, First election returns from New Ashford, Mass.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cleveland String Quartet recital.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:10 WEEI, Electric organ recital, Lloyd del Castillo.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Pop Concert: concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; Boake Carter, election reports.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Caravan": Rupert Hughes; Francia White; Frank Forrest; Norman Sper; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Election Night at Town Hall: returns; John B. Kenndy.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Ted Weems's Orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), National, state and local election returns.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Election returns, national, state and local, until outcome is determined.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National, state and local returns and special features.

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Curley Issue Draws Spotlight to Massachusetts

Coakley incident proved Mr. Haigis's best campaign material.

The major promises which have come out of the gubernatorial campaign are that of Mr. Haigis to clean house on Beacon Hill and that of Mr. Hurley to maintain an efficient and honest government, although failing to pledge outright the elimination of many Curley henchmen.

End Six-Year Reign

If Mr. Haigis does win his victory will end a six-year Democratic gubernatorial reign on Beacon Hill. Joseph B. Ely brought to a halt a long Republican dynasty in 1930, held the office for four years and then gave way to Governor Curley. Since 1930 the Republicans never have had a real opportunity for victory until this year.

During the campaign Leverett Saltonstall has proved to be one of the Republican strong men, so much so that the observers believe he will be elected regardless of the outcome in the other contests. His opponent is Francis E. Kelly, who has previously aroused the ire of Governor Curley and others by his political tactics.

Mr. Saltonstall is still remembered among Republicans and Democrats for his move at the pre-primary convention in withdrawing from the contest in the primary after Mr. Haigis had received the convention endorsement by a close margin over Mr. Saltonstall. This Saltonstall strategy paved the way for party harmony. His major service in the campaign has been an attack on the Curley administration and repeated pleas for straight Republican votes.

Mr. Kelly, on the other hand, has concentrated his campaign upon Mr. Saltonstall, inventing names to call his opponent and reviving the "royal purple" ammunition used so effectively in 1934 by Governor Curley.

Battle for Secretary

The battle for Secretary of State has not attracted much interest, although the two men fought it out in 1934 for the same position, namely Frederc W. Cook, Republican secretary for the last 16 years, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, Democrat. Mr. Cook, as usual has campaigned for the entire ticket, not for himself. Dr. Santosuosso is making a stronger bid for election this year than in 1934. But observers look for the 1934 result to be repeated here.

Perhaps the most unpredictable contest of the entire year is that between William E. Hurley, former Boston postmaster and Republican nominee, and James M. Hurley, the Democratic nominee and former State Civil Service Commissioner, who lost his post during the Curley regime. The Republicans are counting upon the Republican Hurley to pull the vote of those Democrats who are disgusted with the civil service operations of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Hurley having lost his postmastership to Peter F. Tague, a Curley friend.

With the support of a powerful Boston Democratic paper and the help of some Democrats, the Republican Hurley is expected to win in a very close contest.

As for State Auditor, the result lies between Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic and present State Auditor, and Russell A. Wood, a long-time member of the Republican party and now employed in the state income tax divisfon.

Predict Re-election

Mr. Buckley is considered one of the strong men on the Democratic ticket and it is on this strength, shown in 1934, that most observers are predicting Mr. Buckley's re-election.

The contest for Attorney General is lively and brings the able Judge Felix Forte, Republican, to grips with Paul A. Dever, Democrat, and present Attorney General. Despite Judge Forte's known ability and his record as a judge, law professor and a practicing attorney, it is widely forecast that the judge will fail to receive the party's full support.

Mr. Dever made many Republican friends when he announced his decision in the Quabbin Reservoir contracts case and in his action in forcing Charles H. McGlue, a Curley henchman, to resign his chairmanship of the State Ballot Law Commission. Mr. Dever today is considered even stronger than Mr. Buckley and Mr. Hurley. Thus, a Dever victory is expected by many observers.

The state ticket contests are not the sole attractions in Massachusetts. There are numerous contests for United States Representative which are close and will have an important bearing on the makeup of Congress next year.

Tinkham Opposed

For the first time in several years Representative George Holden Tinkham, bearded Republican mainstay in the House, is experiencing difficult opposition. State Senator William F. Madden, Democrat, is his major opponent. Senator Madden some time ago was convicted in Federal Court of forging a CWA work card. The Republican Representative is using this conviction with telling effect in the battle. The seriousness of the contest, however, is shown in that Mr. Tinkham, who usually does little or not campaigning, is working strenuously this year.

Mr. Tinkham is considered somewhat of a political puzzle, for the Tenth Congressional District includes some powerful Democratic sectors. Yet the Representative has always finished first.

The comeback attempt of Robert Luce, long-time member of the United States House of Representatives and legislative authority, is being watched with interest. He was defeated for re-election in 1934 by Richard M. Russell, then Democratic Mayor of Cambridge. Mr. Russell is again seeking to represent the Ninth Congressional district.

The contest in the First Congressional District is another attracting attention. Owen Johnson, author, as Democratic nominee, is seeking to overthrow Representative Allen Treadway, Republican. Mr. Johnson is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Seek to Turn Vote

The Republicans hope to turn the Third Congressional District to Republican once more. Bernard W. Doyle of Leominster is fighting to overthrow Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democrat.

The attempt of Mayor George J. Bates of Salem to win the Representative seat in the Sixth Congressional District makes that district of state-wide significance. Mr. Bates is one of the more powerful vote getters in the Republican party. A victory tomorrow over his Democratic opponent, John E. Taffe of Salem, will pave the way for future honors.

Taken as a whole the Republicans expect to pick up a few more congressional seats and make the margin greater than eight Republicans to seven Democrats as it now stands.

From all indications the Republicans once more will have a majority in the Executive Council. One of the more interesting contests for the council occurs in the First Councilor District. Philip J. Russell, Democrat, is seeking election to the post he was appointed to in 1935 by Governor Curley after the latter had appointed the Republican Councilor Edmund Cote to the Fall River Finance Commission to gain control of the Council.

Hope to Repudiate

The Republicans hope to repudiate the Governor by electing Edgar S. Lindsay, Republican.

As for the House and Senate in the State Legislature, the Republicans are certain to gain greater majorities in each branch. In the Senate at least 25 seats are expected to be Republican instead of the nominal 21 out of 40 seats during 1935 and 1936.

A woman may also sit in the State Senate for the first time in Massachusetts history. Miss Sybil H. Holmes, Republican, is opposing Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, Democrat, in the Norfolk and Suffolk Senatorial District, formerly represented by Senator Erland F. Fish. The contest is close and the outcome much in doubt.

In the House no accurate estimate has been made as to the number of seats the Republicans should gain but it appears certain the Republican majority will be of a size sufficient to prevent it going Democratic at crucial moments.

Edgar M. Mills

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, wood cut by Holbein. Wood engravings in color by Ruzicka and others, also prints by Hogarth. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission 25 cents.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, masterpieces of Graphic Art, Seventh and Eighteenth Century American paintings, Persian pottery and painting.

Grace Horne Galleries—Retrospective exhibition paintings and etchings by John Sloan; paintings by Sam Charles; paintings and water colors by Thomas Thorne. Through Nov. 14.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "The Art of Roerich," through Dec. 6.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of Germanic art.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher, and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 7.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club—Photographs showing city of Boston School buildings. Through Nov. 13.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of contemporary paintings and sculpture.

Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Lucille H. Chapman. Through Nov. 13.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of drawings, painting and crafts by Boston Teachers Club. Through Nov. 7.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of legal prints, including portraits, caricatures, court scenes and original documents.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of eighteenth-century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Plates from Audubon's Birds of America. Through Nov. 14. Aquatints by W. Westley Manning. Through Nov. 16.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of ship etchings by C. J. A. Wilson.

Children's Art Center—Portraits in charcoal by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, also water colors by Julia S. Carpenter.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Agnes Weinrich.

Independent Gallery of Modern Art—Modern French Art, and exhibition of work by Sergei Soudeikin. Through Nov. 11.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Hovsep Pushman, also portraits by Ann Peterson.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Marguerite S. Pearson. Through Nov. 14.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor On Monday)

Polling Hours in State

The cities and towns of Massachusetts have a great variety of individual voting hours. In Boston, Cambridge, Springfield and several other large cities the polls will open at 8 in the morning and close at 8 in the evening.

In some industrial centers like Chicopee and Brockton, the polls open at 6, and in some few of the smaller towns they open at 5:45.

Complete opening and closing hours of all polls in the cities and towns of Massachusetts are given below:

	Polls Open A.M.	Polls Close P.M.
Abington	5:45	4:00
Acton	11:00	8:00
Acushnet	Noon	8:00
Adams	5:45	5:45
Agawam	6:00	6:00
Alford	10:00	4:00
Amesbury	6:00	4:00
Amherst	7:00	8:00
Andover	7:00	7:00
Arlington	7:00	8:00
Ashburnham	6:30	4:00
Ashby	1:00	8:00
Ashfield	10:00	5:00
Ashland	6:00	8:00
Athol	6:00	8:00
Attleboro	8:00	8:00
Auburn	6:00	8:00
Avon	5:45	3:00
Ayer	6:10	4:00
Barnstable	10:00	4:00
Barre	6:30	6:00
Bedford	Noon	8:00
Bellingham	10:00	8:00
Belmont	7:00	8:00
Berkley	10:00	8:00
Berlin	Noon	8:00
Bernardston	Noon	8:00
Beverly	6:00	4:00
Billerica	10:00	8:00
Blackstone	9:00	8:00
Bolton	7:00	7:00
Boston	8:00	8:00
Bourne	7:00	7:00
Boxford	7:00	2:00
Boylston	Noon	8:00
Braintree	5:45	8:00
Brewster	9:00	4:00
Bridgewater	5:45	8:00
Brimfield	Noon	8:00
Brockton	6:00	6:00
Brookfield	6:00	4:00
Brookline	7:00	8:00
Buckland	10:00	7:00
Burlington	10:00	8:00
Cambridge	8:00	8:00
Canton	8:00	8:00
Carlisle	10:00	8:00
Carver	2:00	8:00
Charlton	9:00	7:00
Chatham	8:00	4:30
Chelmsford	6:00	8:00
Chelsea	8:00	8:00
Cheshire	7:00	8:00
Chesterfield	9:00	8:00
Chicopee	6:00	4:00
Chilmark	10:00	6:00
Clarksburg	Noon	6:00
Clinton	6:00	6:00
Cohasset	6:00	8:00
Colrain	10:00	6:00
Concord	6:00	8:00
Conway	10:00	4:00
Cummington	10:00	6:30
Dalton	6:00	6:00
Dana	10:00	6:00
Danvers	5:45	6:00
Dartmouth	Noon	8:00
Dedham	6:00	8:00
Deerfield	8:00	8:00
Dennis	7:00	1:00
Dighton	10:00	8:00
Douglas	6:00	6:00
Dover	6:45	8:00
Dracut	Noon	8:00
Dudley	8:00	8:00
Dunstable	9:00	4:00
Duxbury	6:00	4:00
E. Bridgewater	6:00	6:00
E. Brookfield	6:00	6:00
E. Douglas	6:00	6:00
E. Longmeadow	10:00	8:00
Eastham	11:00	6:00
Easthampton	6:00	6:00
Easton	10:00	8:04
Edgartown	8:00	6:01
Egremont	10:00	4:30
Enfield	10:00	4:00
Erving	12:00	8:00
Essex	6:00	4:00
Everett	8:00	8:00
Fairhaven	11:00	8:00
Fall River	10:00	8:00
Falmouth	9:00	7:30
Farnumsville	6:00	7:00
Fisherville	6:00	7:00
Fitchburg	8:00	8:00
Florida	9:00	5:00
Foxboro	6:00	8:00
Framingham	7:00	8:00
Franklin	6:00	8:00
Freetown	6:00	2:00
Gardner	6:00	8:00
Gay Head	2:00	6:00
Georgetown	6:00	8:00
Gill	Noon	6:00
Gloucester	5:45	4:00
Goshen	10:00	5:00
Gosnold	8:00	4:00
Grafton	6:00	7:00
Granby	11:45	6:30
Granville	10:00	4:00
Gt. Barrington	2:00	8:00
Greenfield	5:45	8:00
Greenwich	10:00	4:00
Groton	7:00	8:00
Groveland	6:00	4:00
Hadley	10:00	8.00
Halifax	6:00	4:00
Hamilton	6:00	8:00
Hancock	9:00	2:00
Hanover	7:00	8:00
Hanson	6:00	7:00
Hartwick	10:00	8:00
Harvard	6:45	2:30
Harwich	7:00	4:00
Hatfield	9:00	6:00
Haverhill	6:00	4:00
Hawley	Noon	4:30
Heath	10:00	4:00
Hingham	6:00	8:00
Hinsdale	6:00	2:00
Holbrook	5:45	2:00
Holden	11:00	8:00
Holliston	5:45	8:00
Holyoke	6:00	4:00
Hopedale	7:00	8:00
Hopkinton	5:45	4:00
Hubbardston	10:00	6:00
Hudson	6:00	8:00
Hull	6:40	8:00
Huntington	7:15	5:30
Ipswich	5:45	6:00
Kingston	6:00	6:30
Lakeville	Noon	8:00
Lancaster	Noon	8:00
Lanesboro	10:00	6:00
Lawrence	6:00	6:00
Lee	7:00	7:00
Leicester	6:45	6:00
Lenox	8:00	8:00
Leominster	6:00	6:00
Leverett	10:00	7:30
Lexington	6:00	8:00
Leyden	11:00	5:00
Lincoln	7:00	7:30
Littleton	12:00	8:00
Longmeadow	5:55	6:00
Lowell	10:00	8:00
Lunenburg	6:00	7:00
Lynn	6:00	8:00
Lynnfield	5:00	8:00
Malden	8:00	8:00
Manchester	6:00	6:30
Mansfield	8:00	8:00
Marblehead	6:00	8:00
Marion	7:00	7:00
Marlboro	8:00	8:00
Marshfield	8:00	8:00
Mashpee	8:00	Noon
Mattipoisett	7:00	4:00
Maynard	8:00	6:00
Medfield	7:00	6:00
Medford	6:00	8:00
Medway	Noon	8:00
Melrose	7:00	8:00
Mendon	8:00	8:00
Merrimac	6:00	4:00
Methuen	6:00	6:00
Middleboro	11:00	8:00
Middleton	5:45	6:00
Milford	5:45	8:00
Millbury	6:00	7:00
Millis	6:00	2:30
Milton	6:00	8:00
Monroe	10:00	4:00
Monson	6:00	8:00
Montague	6:00	8:00
Monterey	10:00	5:00
Mt Washington	8:00	Noon
Nahant	6:00	7:00
Nantucket	6:00	5:30
Natick	6:00	6:00
Needham	6:00	8:00
New Ashford	5:45	10:00
New Bedford	10:00	8:00
New Braintree	Noon	4:00
New Marlboro	10:00	4:30
New Salem	10:00	7:00
Newbury	8:00	8:00
Newburyport	5:45	4:00
Newton	7:00	8:00
Norfolk	8:00	8:00
North Adams	6:00	6:00
North Andover	10:00	8:00
North Attleboro	8:00	8:00
North Brookfield	6:00	8:00
North Easton	10:00	8:00
North Grafton	6:00	7:00
North Reading	6:00	8:00
Northampton	6:00	4:00
Northboro	8:00	8:00
Northbridge	6:00	8:00
Northfield	10:00	8.00
Norton	8:00	8:00
Norwell	11:00	8:00
Norwood	7:00	8:00
Oak Bluffs	7:00	6:00
Oakham	11:00	6:00
Orange	6:00	8:00
Orleans	9:00	4:00
Otis	10:00	3:00
Oxford	6:00	7:00
Palmer	6:00	6:00
Paxton	12:00	8:00
Peabody	5:45	4:00
Pembroke	8:00	6:00
Pepperell	8:00	8:00
Peru	10:00	4:00
Petersham	9:30	5:00
Phillipston	11:00	6:00
Pittsfield	6:00	7:00
Plainville	6:00	8:00
Plymouth	5:45	8:00
Plympton	6:30	3:30
Princeton	10:00	6:00
Provincetown	Noon	6:00
Quincy	6:00	8:00
Randolph	5:45	4:00
Raynham	10:00	8:00
Reading	5:45	8:00
Rehoboth	10:00	8:00
Revere	7:00	8:00
Richmond	10:00	4:00
Rockland	7:00	8:00
Rockport	8:00	8:00
Rowe	10:00	5:00
Rowley	6:00	5:00
Royalston	9:00	6:00
Rutland	Noon	8:00
Salem	6:00	6:00
Salisbury	5:55	4:00
Sandisfield	10:00	3:00
Sandwich	7:00	11:00
Saugus	Noon	8:00
Saundersville	6:00	8:00
Savoy	10:00	3:00
Scituate	6:00	8:00
Seekonk	10:00	8:00
Sharon	5:45	8:00
Sheffield	8:00	6:00
Shelburne	10:00	7:00
Sherborn	6:30	4:00
Shirley	11:45	8:00
Shrewsbury	10:00	8:00
Shutesbury	10:00	7:00
Somerset	Noon	8:00
Somerville	7:00	8:00
South Hadley	7:00	7:00
Southampton	Noon	8:00
Southboro	6:00	8:00
Southbridge	7:00	7:00
Southwick	10:00	7:00
Spencer	7:00	6:00
Springfield	8:00	8:00
Sterling	6:00	6:00
Stockbridge	9:00	5:00
Stoneham	6:00	8:00
Stoughton	8:00	8:00
Stow	10:00	8:00
Sturbridge	8:00	8:00
Sunderland	10:00	8:00
Sutton	9:00	8:00
Swampscott	6:00	8:00
Swansea	10:00	8:00
Taunton	10:00	8:00
Templeton	6:00	6:00
Tewksbury	10:00	8:00
Tisbury	6:00	6:00
Tolland	6:00	10:00
Topsfield	6:00	2:00
Townsend	10:00	7:00
Truro	10:00	6:00
Tyngsboro	9:00	8:00
Tyringham	9:00	5:00
Upton	6:00	6:00
Uxbridge	8:00	8:00
Wakefield	8:00	8:00
Wales	Noon	6:00
Walpole	6:00	8:00
Waltham	6:00	8:00
Wareham	9:00	8:00
Warren	6:30	6:00
Warwick	Noon	7:00
Washington	10:00	2:00
Watertown	6:00	8:00
Wayland	6:00	7:00
Webster	7:00	8:00
Wellesley	6:30	8:00
Wellfleet	9:00	4:00
Wendell	10:00	3:00
Wenham	6:00	6:00
West Boylston	6:00	6:00
West Bridgewater	8:00	8:00
West Brookfield	6:00	3:00
West Newbury	5:45	6:00
West Springfield	6:00	6:00
West Stockbridge	7:00	4:00
West Tisbury	9:00	5:00
Westboro	8:00	8:00
Westfield	5:45	4:00
Westford	6:00	8:00
Westhampton	Noon	4:00
Westminster	6:00	4:00
Weston	7:00	7:30
Westport	10:00	8:00
Westwood	Noon	8:00
Weymouth	6:00	8:00
Whately	10:00	8:00
Whitinsville	8:00	8:00
Whitman	6:00	6:00
Williamsburg	9:00	7:00
Williamstown	7:00	6:00
Wilmington	6:00	8:00
Winchendon	6:00	8:00
Winchester	7:00	8:00
Windsor	10:00	2:00
Woburn	8:00	8:00
Worcester	6:00	6:00
Worthington	10:00	4:00
Wrentham	6:00	8:00
Yarmouth	7:00	1:00

Broke Record on Regular Course

By a Staff Photographer

John Shobe, Pilot

Flew From New York to Boston in an Hour, Less 9½ Minutes

Favorite sport of military, commercial and private pilots who have to fly regularly between Boston and New York is to try to "crack" the speed record between these two cities, provided weather and conditions generally are right. Long itching for a chance to try this with his new Beechcraft, John Shobe, a charter service pilot, yesterday took off from North Beach airport, New York, and set his wheels down on East Boston in the elapsed time of 50½ minutes, lowering the record by two minutes.

Holder of the speed record for seven years was Eric Wood, New York pilot, who did it in 52½ minutes in 1929, flying in a special racing plane over a shorter course.

GOP Believes New England Safe in the Bag for Landon

(Continued From Page 9)

tion to the Democratic side tomorrow and the presidential poll be unprecedented. Only four years ago Maine elected a Democratic Governor and two Democratic Representatives in September only to turn right around and give Mr. Hoover a 38,000 lead in November.

Rhode Island Close

In Rhode Island it is a slightly different story. A hotly fohght campaign is being waged there. Democratic chieftains, looking for an encouraging sign in New England, find their eyes resting on Rhode Island's four electoral votes. The numerical strength of the foreign born or second-generation vote is not to be doubted; neither is doubted the solidity of the organized labor poll. These factors helped put the Roosevelt candidacy over the top four years ago.

Factory workers and union men are expected to vote for President Roosevelt, but there have been signs of splits.

Republicans have found attacks on the social security law effective among workers. Republican sentiment is strong in the State's largest newspapers and the effect the social security measure may have on individual workers has been given wide publicity.

Huge Vote Forecast

Interest is so high in the election that it is estimated some 310,000 voters will find their way to the polls tomorrow. Not all will be attracted by the presidential contest.

There has been keen rivalry manifested between United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Republican, campaigning for re-election, and Gov. Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, seeking elevation to the Senate.

Senator Metcalf has scored the New Deal from start to finish. He is a prominent mill owner, and in outlook, appearance and background would seem to justify the Yankee individualist of song and story. He has served in the Senate for the past 12 years, and for the last three and a half years has devoted himself to steadfastly opposing most of the New Deal legislation.

Governor Green points to accomplishments during his term and gives his support to the New Deal.

The polls all give New Hampshire to Governor Landon. Nevertheless, a record vote of 220,000 is expected tomorrow. That is due to active campaigning for state offices.

New Hampshire will elect a new Governor, name a successor to United States Senator Henry W. Keyes, elect two members to the National House of Representatives, choose a whole new State Legislature, name five new members to the Governor's Council and elect almost a complete slate of county officials in each of the 10 counties.

Senatorship Fight

Outstanding among the New Hampshire contests is the struggle between Gov. H. Styles Bridges, Republican seeking promotion to the United States Senate, and Representative William N. Rogers, Democrat.

Governor Bridges triumphed over the veteran former Senator George Moses in the primaries. He is a leader among the Young Republican organizations and is ambitious to try his wings in national politics.

Vermont never has voted for a Democratic President. It only has three electoral votes but they belong to GOP as certainly as the Solid South's belong to the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Both Claim Connecticut

In Connecticut, where 750,000 voters are registered, both parties are claiming a victory, the Republicans by 150,000; the Democrats by "substantial majority."

Within the last few days the social security issue has gripped Connecticut, and observers believe it may be the nub of the closing hours of the campaign. Even the undoubted popularity of Gov. Wilbur C. Cross, former Yale University professor who seeks re-election, was seen as being endangered when it was reported that his commission on unemployment insurance had drafted a bill for submission to the Legislature which would boost the social security tax on wages to 2 per cent.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Nov. 4	Cherbourg	Nov. 9	Nov. 3, 8:00 pm	Nov. 4, 8:00 am
Europa	Nov. 6	Cherbourg	Nov. 12	Nov. 6, 1:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Nov. 7	Plymouth	Nov. 14	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Sherman	Portland	Nov. 10	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 8:30 pm

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STATIC *WARDROBE?*

Do you get a dress and wear it, just as is, until you discard it? Do you fail to treat it to a different collar or belt or accessories occasionally? If you do, you're missing half the fun of having clothes. And maybe boring those who see you always looking the same, no matter how smart.

One of the best ways of showing the world a different *you* constantly, and at little cost, is to have lots of "separates". Take one good skirt or two. Add a few blouses—then shuffle them about. An old trick but never a better one than it is this season.

Try a black broadcloth skirt (7084). Two, festive blouses—a moire tunic (7035) and a lamé overblouse (6816). Then another not-so-formal trio (6888, 6742, and 6830). You'll have five attractive changeabout costumes ready for any winter setting.

Just one of the stimulating new ideas in the November Delineator.

DELINEATOR

ON SALE AT ALL PATTERN COUNTERS AND NEWSSTANDS, 15c

Upsets Continue to Feature Eastern Gridirons—Crimson Definitely on Upgrade

More Turmoil Added To Eastern Season

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is the answer to this season of gridiron upsets? Concentrating on the eastern sector—although the situation is much the same over the entire nation—we find the list of undefeated major college football teams almost entirely eliminated. And the season is only three quarters over.

The past week end proved the most hectic in a succession of hectic Saturdays. Fordham, under the clever guidance of Jimmy Crowley, stands alone as the only eastern undefeated eleven of major rating, and even Fordham has a scoreless tie that cannot be erased. Saturday saw Holy Cross, Villanova, West Point and Yale tumble.

Apart from the undefeated class, results all along the line were of such a spectacular nature as to leave the football fan nonplussed and bewildered. No recent season can compare with the present turmoil on the eastern gridiron.

Maine Saves Prognosticator

While the "Pine Tree State" championship seldom occupies prominence throughout the East, the grid fan is compelled to notice that competition to find results running anywhere near true to form. Maine defeated Colby, 14 to 7, and Bowdoin, defending champions, did beat Bates, 25 to 6, thereby saving the prognosticator some measure of embarrassment.

That was a memorable battle before 57,000 people that took place in the Polo Grounds when Fordham and Pittsburgh vied for honors without decision, the two leaving after 60 minutes of football with neither scoring a point. The Panthers did manage to penetrate deep into Fordham territory on one occasion, but statistically the figures were pretty even. The Ram defense held Pittsburgh for downs on the three-yard line.

The "Big Green" from Hanover, no longer handicapped by the Yale Bowl tradition of years past in which Dartmouth faltered time after time until last year, toppled the Eli, 11 to 7 but only after a frantic fourth quarter with the enraged Bulldog all but winning the ball game. Colgate's Red Raiders, twice defeated and out so far as pre-game consideration went, rose with all its might and shattered the dream of a good Cadet team, 14 to 7.

Temple Stops Crusaders

Pop Warner, always providing the dramatic in football, upset Holy Cross, 3 to 0, just when the Crusaders were eyeing the Rose Bowl game. Defensively the Worcester eleven has been superb, but it could not stave off the field goal by Capt. Bill Docherty of Temple and found its own offense well bottled, losing its first game in two years of play. While not in the major college class, Villanova had been unbeaten until Bucknell took a 6-to-0 victory.

Topping all other games was the thrilling stand of Harvard. The Crimson, badly beaten by both Army and Dartmouth, went "all out" against Princeton and staged a last-quarter surge to tie the Tigers, 14 to 14, that was reminiscent of the days of the Barry Wood teams. Out-manned and out-classed, the Crimson out-gamed their opponents and staged two marches of 55 and 75 yards to touchdowns, Arthur Oakes and George Roberts throwing passes to Don Daughters and Bob Stuart. The first score came on a reverse and the second on a 40-yard pass from Oakes to Stuart.

Despite the scoring thrills, the Crimson won the game in the line play, whereas the Harvards outcharged, tackled viciously and were led by the heroic play of Al Kevorkian, tackle, who raised havoc with the Tiger backs and could not be handled. The great backs of Princeton, Sandbach, White and Kaufmann, were seldom able to perform, finding Harvard men crashing them to the ground too often. Harvard staged a series o. goal-line stands in the second half that were classics in football.

Made Tigers Fumble

The Tigers fumbled often because of the hard-charging Crimson line and their choice of plays was faulty. The first Harvard score was also the first against Princeton in scrimmage this year and the first for Harvard against Princeton since 1923. A new Harvard team is on the horizon.

Boston football fans were presented three ties, and all three were thrilling affairs with Boston College again putting a crimp in the Michigan State record, 13 to 13; Boston University spoiling a promise of a perfect season for Miami, 7-7, and the Harvard-Princeton 14-14 affair. The other local game found Northeastern defeating Arnold, 12 to 6. Tufts, the other eleven from this sector, ran into a revived Brown eleven at Providence went down to defeat, 38-7.

Columbia set back the forward progress of the Cornell sophomores by a score of 20 to 13; Georgetown University continued undefeated, beating Shenandoah, 47-0; Penn continued its forward surge by overwhelming Navy, 16 to 6; Penn State added more gloom to Syracuse, 18 to 0, and the Purdue Boilermakes, next opponents of Fordham, tuned up by beating the good Carnegie Tech eleven, 7-6.

If Fordham can get by Purdue next Saturday, its chance of finishing the season undefeated is good. Future predictions of outcomes, however, are made with "tongue in cheek" and with the expectation of almost anything in the way of results. It certainly is a great season.

N. E. Sidelines

DARTMOUTH, jubilant over its 11-7 Yale victory, returned to Hanover in excellent physical condition after Saturday's grueling fray at New Haven. It was a grand victory for the Big Green and a sad affair for the Blue. Both teams played inspired football throughout the entire 60 minutes.

Coach Earl Blaik announced that those who saw service in the Yale game will have the day off today. Only the second and third teams will practice, as the coaches start preparations for another hard contest Saturday with Columbia at Hanover.

Harvard's football stock boomed to a new high for the first time in two years with that 14-14 tie with Princeton. Coach Dick Harlow has ordered a complete rest today for his players who saw service in the Tiger game. The reserves will hold a practice session in preparation for the Crimson's contest with Virginia.

Northeastern had a narrow escape with Arnold, winning 13—6. Coach Al McCoy was forced to use reserves because of injured regulars, and it was only by a sustained drive in the waning moments of the game that the Huskies were able to come out on top.

The Husky coaches, however, had their eyes on the St. Anselm's game next week, and it is hoped that all the first-string men will be in shape for the contest. The Manchester, N. H., team is one of the few undefeated elevens in the country, and the Husky coaches are preparing to prime their boys this week to smirch that undefeated record.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts, although disappointed in the showing of the Jumbos against Brown, will not make any drastic changes in the lineup this week as preparations get under way for the University of New Hampshire game. Minor injuries to Capt. Roger Keith and Paul Philpott were the only casualties noted. It is expected the Jumbos will be at full strength for the Wildcats.

Boston Increases Lead in Standing

American Professional Football Standing

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Boston	6	1	0	76	32	.857
New York	4	2	2	53	55	.667
Cleveland	2	1	2	60	16	.667
Pittsburgh	2	2	1	64	59	.500
Rochester	1	6	0	41	113	.143
Brooklyn	0	3	1	28	47	.000

Results Nov. 1

Pittsburgh 7, Cleveland 7.
Brooklyn 3, New York 3.
Boston 13, Rochester 0.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Ties were the order of the day in the American Pro League, with Pittsburgh and Cleveland finishing in a 7-all standoff and New York and Brooklyn deadlocking at three-all. Boston, setting the pace, downed Rochester 13-0 to stay well ahead of the pack.

Brooklyn fielded a surprisingly improved club to hold the second-place Yankees, with Harry Newman sending the Tigers off in front with a field goal, and Ken Strong tying it up for the Yanks.

A Cleveland fumble paved the way for Pittsburgh's score, and then the Rams rallied to tie in the fourth period.

A Lot of Work for a Little Ground

By a Staff Photographer

The Battle of Two Good Lines Out at Nickerson Field Last Saturday Found Boston University and Miami Tied at the End of the 60 Minutes of Play, 7 to 7. Neither Team Could Make Much Headway Through the Line and the Above Picture Shows the Miami Attack Stalled at the Terrier Line of Scrimmage

College Football Results

East

Albright 35, Ursinus 0.
American 7, Bridgewater 6.
Amherst 13, Mass. State 7.
Boston C. 13, Michigan State 13.
Boston 7, Miami 7.
Bowdoin 25, Bates 6.
Brown 38, Tufts 7.
Bucknell 6, Villanova 0.
Canisius 13, St. Bonaventure 0.
Cheyney 60, Bowie 0.
Clarkson 41, Buffalo 0.
Colgate 14, Army 7.
Columbia 20, Cornell 13.
Dartmouth 11, Yale 7.
Dickinson 31, Haverford 0.
F. & M. 20, Muhlenberg 2.
Fordham 0, Pittsburgh 0.
Gallaudet 26, Wilson T. 6.
Geneva 20, Bethany 0.
Georgetown 47, Shenandoah 0.
Gettysburg 21, Drexel 6.
Glenville State 53, Morris Harvey 0.
Green Mt. (JC) 32, Manlius 0.
Hamilton 6, Swarthmore 0.
Harvard 14, Princeton 14.
Hobart 21, Rochester 13.
Indiana T. 26, Clarion T. 0.
Juniata 20, Allegheny 6.
Lebanon Valley 7, Penn M. C. 6.
Lehigh 19, Rutgers 0.
Lockhaven T. 10, West Chester T. 7.
Maine 14, Colby 7.
Manhattan 28, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Mansfield 39, Hartwick 0.
Marshall 52, Emory & Henry 12.
Middlebury 19, St. Lawrence 8.
Montclair T. 45, N. Y. Aggies 14.
Morgan 40, Howard 9.
Morrisville Aggies 12, Ithaca (JV) 0.
N. Y. U. 46, Lafayette 0.
Northeastern 12, Arnold 6.
Pennsylvania 16, Navy 6.
Penn State 18, Syracuse 0.
Purdue 7, Carnegie Tech 6.
Randolph Macon 25, Johns Hopkins 7.
Rhode Island 19, Worcester P. I. 0.
Rutgers 150-Lb. 7, Lafayette 2.
St. Anselm 31, New Hampshire 2.
St. John's (Md.) 13, Delaware 6.
St. Joseph's 59, Brooklyn 0.
St. Thomas (Pa.) 19, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Shippensburg T. 12, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Slippery Rock 6, Grove City 0.
Springfield 19, Providence 0.
Temple 3, Holy Cross 0.
Trenton T. 7, Panzer 0.
Trinity 20, Wesleyan 0.
Upsala 63, Lowell T. S. 0.
Vermont 13, Norwich 6.
W. & J. 25, Marietta 6.
West Liberty 52, Shepherd 2.
West Virginia 33, West. Md. 20.
West Virginia S. 6, Bluefield S. 0.
West Virginia Wes. 14, Waynesburg 7.
Westminster 13, Thiel 6.
Williams 26, Union 13.
Xavier 34, Brooklyn (JV) 0.

South

Alabama 14, Kentucky 0.
Alabama S. T. 6, Kentucky S. T. 0.
Allen 13, Claflin 0.
Arkansas 18, Texas A. & M. 0.
Benedict 13, Georgia State 0.
Biltmore 0, Mars Hill 0.
Boone T. 45, Tusculum 0.
Carson-Newman 22, Cumberland 0.
Clemson 14, Georgia Tech 13.
Commerce T. 20, Louisiana Normal 0.
Duke 51, W. & L. 0.
Florida 7, Maryland 6.
Furman 14, Davidson 13.
Greenville T. 25, W. & M. (Norfolk) 0.
Haines 12, Harbison 2.
Hampden-Sydney 19, W. & M. 0.
Hendrix 14, Henderson State 0.
Howard 6, Southwestern 0.
J. C. Smith 29, Augustine 0.
Jacksonville T. 14, Piedmont 7.
Jonesboro T. 7, Monticello A. & M. 6.
Louisiana State 19, Vanderbilt 0.
LeMoyne 40, Fisk 0.
Marshall 0, Baltimore 0.
Middle Tenn. T. 19, W. Tenn. T. 0.
Mississippi 24, Centenary 7.
Miss. State 58, Sewanee 0.
Morehouse 7, Tuskegee 6.
Murfrees T. 19, Memphis T. 0.
Naval T. S. 32, Bluefield 14.
North Carolina C. 7, Shaw 6.
North Carolina 21, N. C. State 6.
Paine 12, Morris 6.
Rice 12, George Washington 6.
Rio Grande 12, Potomac State 6.
Roanoke 20, King College 7.
St. Paul 7, Lincoln 6.
So. Methodist 14, Texas 7.
Southwestern (La.) 13, Louisiana C. 0.
Statesboro T. 14, Middle Ga. T. 7.
Storer 12, Dover T. 0.
Sul Ross T. 0, Canyon T. 0.
Tennessee 46, Georgia 0.
Tenn. (J. C.) 40, Sunflower (J. C.) 0.
Texas Christian 26, Baylor 6.
Tulane 22, Louisiana Tech. 13.
Virginia M. I. 12, Virginia 6.
Virginia P. I. 20, Richmond 7.
Virginia State 14, Virginia Union 6.
West. Ky. T. 6, Oglethorpe 0.
Wilberforce 13, Tenn. A. & I. 6.

West

Akron 33, John Carroll 7.
Alma 7, Hope 6.
Assumption 33, Ferris 0.
Aurora 19, Mission House 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 13, Case 12.
Ball State 0, Depauw 0.
Bethel 6, Panhandle Aggies 0.
Bowling Green 13, Hiram 0.
Buena Vista 8, Dubuque 6.
Butler 64, Franklin 0.
Capital 13, Heidelberg 12.
Carleton 19, Monmouth 0.
Carroll 27, Oshkosh 0.
Cedar Fall T. 21, Haskell 0.
Centre 26, Xavier 12.
Cen. Michgian State 44, St. Mary's 8.
Central Okla. T. 21, S. W. Okla. T. 0.
Charleston T. 12, Illinois C. 6.
Chicago 7, Wisconsin 6.
Concordia 19, St. Thomas 6.
Cornell C. 12, Knox 0.
DeKalb T. 6, Illinois S. N. 6.
DePaul 19, West. Michigan T. 7.
Drake 19, Grinnell 6.
Earlham 3, Holbrook 0.
Eureka 35, Shurtleff 0.
Grand Rapids (JC) 21, Detroit T. 6.
Greeley State 33, Chadron State 13.
Gustavus Adolphus 13, St. Olaf 0.
Hillsdale 13, Olivet 0.
Illinois 9, Michigan 6.
Illinois Wes. 13, Bradley 0.
Indiana 13, Iowa 6.
Ironwood (JC) 7, N. Mich. S. T. 0.
Kalamazoo 7, Albion 7.
Kansas 0, Arizona 0.
Lake Forest 15, Na. Central 0.
Langston 13, Texas C. 6.
Lasalle 42, St. Mary's (Minn.) 12.
Lutheran 4, Eau Claire 0.
McKendree 8, Oakland City 6.
Macalester 20, Hamline 13.
Manchester 44, Rose P. I. 0.
Michigan M. T. 7, Northlands 6.
Michigan S. N. 7, Valparaiso 6.
Millikin 33, Terre Haute T. 0.
Minot T. 9, Bottineau For. 0.
Montgomery T. 7, Kansas St. I. C. 0.
Morningside 7, Wayne T. 0.
Muskingum 14, Ohio Northern 7.
Nebraska 20, Missouri 0.
No. Illinois T. 6, State Normal 6.
North Dakota 14, N. Dak. State 0.
Northwestern 6, Minnesota 0.
Notre Dame 7, Ohio State 2.
Oberlin 14, Kenyon 7.
Ohio 10, Cincinnati 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 13, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Oklahoma 7, Iowa State 7.
Parsons 26, Simpson 0.
Ripon 26, Lawrence 0.
River Falls 26, Stout 6.
Rust 7, Alcorn 6.
St. Cloud T. 6, Moorhead T. 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 39, Itasca (J. C.) 0.
St. Joseph's 2, Central Ind. N. 0.
St. Norbert 19, Stevens Pt. T. 0.
Sioux Falls 6, Spearfish N. 6.
South Dakota 6, S. D. State 0.
S. D. Normal 12, Aberdeen Normal 7.
Superior T. 6, La Crosse T. 0.
Wabash 20, Evansville 0.
Washington (St. L.) 39, Okla. Aggies 6.
Wayne 9, Toledo 6.
Western Reserve 19, Dayton 7.
Wettenberg 9, Denison 7.
Wheaton 12, Elmhurst 0.
Wichita 77, St. Louis 25.
Wiley 14, Arkansas State 7.
Wooster 34, Otterbein 0.
Wright (J. C.) 6, Morton (J. C.) 0.

Far West

Cheney N. 12, Ellensburg N. 6.
Colorado 7, Colorado C. 0.
Idaho 18, Gonzaga 7.
Idaho C. 41, Gooding 6.
Loyola (La.) 7, S. D. Marines 0.
Montana Mines 6, Idaho (S. B.) 0
New Mexico N. 13, Adams S. T. 0.
Oregon State 14, Montana 7.
San Francisco 10, Portland 0.
Santa Barbara S. 13, Nevada 0.
Santa Clara 12, Auburn 0.
Stanford 19, U. C. L. A. 6.
Temple 7, New Mexico 6.
Texas Mines 21, New Mexico T. 0.
Utah 18, Brigham Young 0.
Utah State 0, Denver 0.
Washington 7, Oregon 0.
Wash. State 14, California 13.
Whitewater T. 20, Milwaukee T. 0.
Whittier 12, Pomona 7.
Wyoming 27, Colorado Mines 0.

Women's Athletic Performances in 1936 Olympic Games

100-Meter Dash

Heat 1—Emmy Albus, Germany, 12.4s. Johanna Vancura, Austria, 12.5s. Hilda Cameron, Canada, 12.7s.
Heat 2—Helen H. Stephens, U. S. A. 11.4s.●* M. J. Dolson, Canada, 12.3s. Margarete Neumann, Austria, 12.9s.
Heat 3—Stanislawa Walasiewiczowna Poland, 12.5s. Rauni Essman, Finland, 12.8s. Elisabeth Koning, Holland, 12.9s.
Heat 4—Eileen Hiscock, Great Britain, 12.6s. Annette Rogers, U. S. A. 12.8s. Alida de Vries, Holland, 13s.
Heat 5—Kathe Krauss, Germany, 12.1s. Aileen Meagher, Canada, 12.4s. Audrey Brown, Great Britain, 12.6s.
Heat 6—Marie Dollinger, Germany, 12s. Barbara Burke, Great Britain, 12.4s. Domnitza Lanitis, Greece, 12.8s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the First Two in All the Above Heats

Heat 1—Stephens, U. S. A. 11.5s. Krauss, Germany, 11.9s. Albus, Germany, 12.2s.
Heat 2—Dollinger, Germany, 12s. Walasiewiczowna, Poland, 12s. Rogers, U. S. A. 12.1s.
Final—Stephens, U. S. A. 11.5s. Walasiewiczowna, Poland, 11.7s. Krauss, Germany, 11.9s.
Fourth, Dollinger, Germany; Fifth, Rogers, U. S. A.; Sixth, Albus, Germany.

80-Meter Hurdles

Heat 1—Claudia Testoni, Italy, 12s. Kathleen Tiffen, Great Britain, 12.2s. Domnitza Lanitis, Greece, 12.6s.
Heat 2—Violet Webb, Great Britain, 11.8s. Doris Eckert, Germany, 12s. T. A. Pickett, U. S. A. 12.4s.
Heat 3—E. G. Taylor, Canada, 12s. A. V. O'Brien, U. S. A. 12s. Anny Steuer, Germany, 12.1s.
Heat 4—Simone Schaller, U. S. A. 11.8s. Trebisonda Valla, Italy, 11.9s. C. E. Braaketer, Holland, 12s.

Semifinal Round, Contested by the Above

Heat 1—Valla, Italy, 11.6s.▲* Taylor, Canada, 11.7s. Steuer, Germany, 11.7s.
Heat 2—Braaketer, Holland, 11.8s. Eckert, Germany, 11.8s. Testoni, Italy, 11.8s.
Final—Valla, Italy, 11.7s. Steuer, Germany, 11.7s. Taylor, Canada, 11.7s.
Fourth, Testoni, Italy; Fifth, Braaketer, Holland; Sixth, Eckert, Germany

400-Meter Relay (teams of four)

Heat 1—U. S. A. 47.1s. Canada, 48s. Holland, 48.4s.
Heat 2—Germany 46.4s.●* Great Britain, 47.5s Italy, 48.6s.
Final—U. S. A. 46.9s. Great Britain, 47.6s. Canada, 47.8s.
(Bland, Rogers, Robinson, Stephens.) (Hiscock, Olney, Brown, Burke) (Brookshaw, Dolson, Cameron, Meagher)
Disqualified—Germany (Albus, Krauss, Dollinger and Doerffeldt) for dropping the baton at the last change-over.

Running High Jump

Ibolya Csak, Hungary, 5ft. 3in. Dorothy Odam, Great Britain, 5ft. 3in. Elfriede Kaun, Germany, 5ft. 3in.
Tied for fourth place at 5ft. 2⅞in. Dora Ratjen, Germany and Marguerite Nicolas, France. Tied for sixth place at 5ft. 1 1-32in., Doris Carter, Australia; Francina Koen, Holland, and Annette Rogers, U. S. A.

Javelin Throw

Tilly Fleischer, Germany, 148ft. 2¾in.* Luise Krueger, Germany, 142ft. ¾in. M. Kwasniewska, Poland, 137ft. 1⅛in.
Fourth, Hermine Bauma, Austria, 136ft. 8⅛in.; Fifth, Sadako Yamamoto, Japan 136ft.; Sixth, Lydia Eberhardt, Ger., 135ft. 8⅛in.

Discus Throw

Gisela Mauermayer, Germany, 156ft. 3⅛in.* J. Wajsowna, Poland, 151ft. 7¾in. Paula Mollenhauer, Ger., 130ft. 7⅛in.
Fourth, Ko Nakamura, Japan, 125ft. 5⅛in.; Fifth, Hide Minishima, Japan, 122ft. 8⅝in.; Sixth, B. Lundstroem, Sweden, 117ft. 10½in.

● World's record. ▲ World's record equalled. *Olympic record.

Around the Hub

Bruins Open at Montreal

THE Boston Bruins, now engaged in an exhibition series through the Maritime Provinces with the Montreal Maroons, do not swing into league action until Saturday night, when they meet Canadiens at the Montreal Forum. The first major-league games start the season off Thursday night when Detroit meets the Leafs in Toronto and the New York Americans plays the Hawks in Chicago.

Tonight the Bruins and Maroons play the fifth game of their series at Halifax and they will be back in Moncton on Wednesday to conclude the pre-season play. Both teams will be in Montreal on Thursday when final practice sessions on the Forum ice will polish the Bruins for their opening game Saturday.

The Bruins and Maroons have played to banner crowds in the Maritimes, indicating the high interest this season in hockey which was most in evidence on Oct. 24 when the Bruins played an inter-squad practice game before a crowd of more than 9000 spectators in the Boston Garden.

Down the Ski Trail

News pertaining to that great winter sport of skiing has been slipping in between football items early this season. At the U. S. Amateur Ski Association convention in Pittsfield it was voted to ask the National Ski Association to allow optional inclusion of ski instructors with present amateur participants in any meet or exhibition held by amateur clubs. Two hundred and fifty delegates and guests attended the convention.

Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: D. P. Hatch, Hanover, N. H., first vice-president; Park Carpenter, Boston, second vice-president; Roland Palmedo, New York, treasurer; and Margaret Neyland, Bellows Falls, Vt., secretary.

Soon they'll be skiing down from the clouds at the Lake Placid Club.

Two new downhill ski runs are now in process of construction, one from the peak of Mt. Marcy, the highest mountain in New York state, 5344 feet above sea level, down to Adirondack Lodge; and the other on Mt. Van Hoevenberg, famous as the site of the Olympic bobsleigh run. The Mt. Marcy slide will be ready for use late this month.

Here and There

Field hockey enthusiasts planning to attend the Boston vs. Ireland field hockey match on Nov. 14 at Wellesley College should, if members of the U. S. F. H. A., order tickets in advance for reduced rates . . . Schools that are allied members of the U. S. F. H. A. may secure tickets for 25 cents each if ordered in advance in lots of 20 or more . . . Single tickets purchased at the gate may be had for 55 cents (tax included) . . . For ticket information address Ruth V. McManus, 20 Oakdale avenue, East Dedham, Mass. . . .

The Lucy Recs (Hub team) bowed to St. Michaels, 2 to 1, at Fall River the Thornton Vics beat Pawtucket, 2 to 1, at Thornton, R. I., and the Fall River Americans tied the Moores of Westerly at 4-all in American Soccer league games . . . The results tumbled Lucy Recs into third place and moved the Thornton Vics up to second . . .

Eight thousand soccer fans watched the Boston Celts beat the Maccabees, champions of Palestine, 3 to 2, at National League field . . . This was the second defeat of the Jewish team in its tour of North America . . .

The Reading Red Raiders, who play all of their football games under floodlights, take on the St. Rita A. A. of Haverhill tomorrow night in Reading at 8. Bud Uanna, former Tufts College athlete, is coach of the Raiders, and has developed them into a well-working unit. Only one game has been lost in six, and eight games remain to be played.

Never Saw Game

MENLO, Calif. (AP)—Although touted as a gridiron star as a result of standout performance in scrimmage, Irwin (Swivelhips) Rodgers of Menlo junior college spent his first game on the bench. Coach Hal Dunker thought he ought to see at least one game of football before going into action. Brought up in Honk Kong, young Rodgers knew the game only from occasional flashes in the news reels.

College Soccer Results

Brown 3, Yale 1.
Brooklyn 1, Long Island 0.
Bucknell 2, Dickinson 2.
Cortland Normal 3, Colgate 1.
Cornell 2, Swarthmore 1.
Crescent A. C. 4, Pennsylvania 0.
Haverford 6, Lehigh 0.
Princeton 2, Harvard 1.
Williams 1, Rensselaer P. I. 0.

Harvard a New Eastern Eleven On Grid Horizon

Monday quarterbacks are eulogizing the grand play of Harvard against the Tigers. And well they might! Dick Harlow was a happy man, more of gratitude than glee. And that happiness was not for himself, but for the youngsters on his team.

He had been burdened with heavy heart after the Army and Dartmouth games. He did not mind the defeats excepting that the boys were subject to criticism and a sort of pity that is not enjoyed by any youth.

The past week they took hold with determination and were given new offense measures that rebuilt confidence. Although they grasped a lot of football during the week, they really had no license to tie that Princeton team.

Tigers Favored

The Tigers had gone through two successive hard games and came to Cambridge fundamentally a sound football team with an array of backs who far outclassed those at Harvard. The two lines were rated more nearly even and the end situation favored Princeton. Then came the game.

Harvard's backs surpassed themselves and the Crimson ends, particularly little Bobby Green, equalled the play of the Tigers. The really grand display came in the fierce charge of the Harvard line. Princeton has one of the best lines in the East, but they were overshadowed Saturday, and that factor turned the tide of the game.

Why Princeton did not resort to more long passes probably never will be known. Harvard has been weak defensively against passing, and though that department was considerably improved, Saturday, it still was shaky.

Harvard's first score came through a series of forwards with Don Daughters on the receiving end. This young end had been weak defensively, but could catch forwards. The score came from the one-yard line on a reverse play that succeeded through the great faking ability of Vernon Struck and hiding of the ball by Mal McTernen.

It was one of those plays that, had it failed, would have had the Monday quarterbacks well equipped to screech. It was a touchdown play because it was not used before and seldom after. Harvard was back on its heels most of the afternoon, but did take chances when in possession of the ball and surprised all concerned, and particularly Princeton, with its initiative.

Strategy Employed

There were glaring mistakes and errors on both sides, but the courage and daring of the Crimson will never be forgotten by those who saw that team rise to heights of glory and redeem itself, its coach, and its student body. The new shift used by Harvard gave its line the edge in charging, it was a disconcerting threat against which the Tigers had not figured or planned.

Strategy as seen from the Harvard bench was superb. The starting of Daughters for offensive strength and the timely insertion of Roberts and Oakes in substitutions really swayed the balance in Harvard's favor. The choice of plays was much better and the tackling a revelation from what it had been.

There is a new Harvard. Whether those kids can play another game as well as they did this one is still a question. But new confidence, added experience, and wholesome respect from future opponents offers no little concern to Virginia, Navy and Yale, the remaining teams on the Crimson schedule.

W. M.

England Still Atop Field Hockey World

Women's Field Hockey (Final) Standing

	W	T	L
England	6	0	0
United States	4	0	2
South Africa	3	1	2
Scotland	3	1	2
Australia	3	0	3
Ireland	2	1	3
Etceteras	1	0	5
Wales	0	1	5

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—England retained her supremacy in world field hockey circles yesterday by drubbing Australia, 6 to 3, to complete an unbroken string of six conquests in the international triennial tournament.

The Australians gave the British a scare in the first half, holding the winners 3 to 2, but weakened in the closing period before three determined drives.

The United States women, winning four and losing two games, finished second in the seven-nation competition. South Africa's three victories, two losses and a tie gave it a third place tie with Scotland.

America defeated Ireland, 4 to 1, yesterday, while South Africa and Wales played to a 1-1 deadlock.

Scotland rallied in the final period to score three goals and swamp the Etceteras, a team comprising substitutes from all seven teams, 4 to 1.

Rumor Has Derringer Joining Cubs in Trade

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Enquirer said last night the Cincinnati Reds are negotiating a deal that would trade Pitcher Paul Derringer, Outfielder Ival Goodman and Third Baseman Lew Riggs for Big Bill Lee, Stanley Hack and either Frank Demaree or "Tuck" Stainback of the Chicago Cubs.

The paper also quoted a telegram from Warren C. Giles, new general manager of the Reds in New York, that President Powell Crosley "is willing to pay any reasonable amount of cash for Dizzy Dean, or any other player we feel will help us." Dean recently was placed on the trading block by Branch Rickey, head of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Manager Charley Grimm is "willing to give up Hack . . . and Lee, but instead of Demaree, he wants to include Stainback," according to the Enquirer, which attributes its information to an "authoritative source."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Eighty-one thousand fans saw Notre Dame score three touchdowns on passes in final quarter to defeat Ohio State 18-13.

Three Years Ago

Commodore Junius Morgan headed New York Yacht Club committee to accept British challenge for America's Cup series.

Green Bay Ties Bears for Lead In League Race

National Professional Football Standing
Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	6	1	0	151	77	.857
Chicago Bears	6	1	0	129	53	.857
Detroit	3	3	0	111	53	.500
Chicago Cards	0	7	0	26	116	.000
Eastern Division						
New York	4	2	1	80	60	.667
Pittsburgh	5	3	0	83	115	.625
Boston	4	3	0	72	71	.571
Brooklyn	2	4	1	60	58	.333
Philadelphia	1	7	0	37	146	.125

Results Nov. 1

Boston 13, Chicago Cards 10.
Green Bay 21, Chicago Bears 10.
Pittsburgh 13, Brooklyn 7.
New York 14, Detroit 7.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Thanks to the colorful and powerful Green Bay Packers, the national professional football league's western division race was a "toss-up" affair today.

The Packers, forsaking their vaunted aerial attack to score largely on straight football, defeated the Chicago Bears, 21 to 10, yesterday before 31,364 fans, the largest crowd ever to see a professional game here. The defeat was the first for the Bears in seven games and left them tied with the Packers in the western section race, each club having six victories, one defeat and no ties.

Jack Manders' field goal and Bill Hewitt's touchdown, scored on a fumbled punt, put Chicago in front early in the contest. The Packers retaliated with a vengeance, Don Hutson scoring on a pass from Arnie Herber after a long Packer running drive, and Clark Hinkle smashing through with a 59-yard touchdown sprint. George Sauer scored the final Green Bay touchdown after Milt Gantenbein scooped the ball on a fumbled lateral and ran 34 yards to the Bear three yard line.

Detroit's Lions took another defeat, New York trimming them, 14 to 7, before 26,000 fans. Ace Gutowsky scored for the Lions as part of a brilliant individual performance, but touchdown passes to Tillie Manton and Dale Burnett gave New York the victory.

Pittsburgh stayed in the running for the eastern title by downing Brooklyn, 10 to 7. Armand Niccolai made a field goal in the first period and John Karcis scored the Pirate touchdown. The Dodger score was by Dick Crayne, former Iowa great.

Boston used passes to good advantage to trim Chicago's hapless Cardinals, 13 to 10. It was the seventh defeat in as many starts for the Cards. Riley Smith scored a touchdown on Battle's aerial and the other Redskin score came on Ed Britt's pass to Battles. Kellogg kicked a field goal for the Cards and their touchdown was made by Deskin on Vaughan's pass into the end zone.

October's End

Here are a few football items, gathered by the Associated Press, that climaxed the dizziest October in all gridiron history:

Upsets . . . Upsets were as numerous as alibis but on the basis of sheer audacity these stood out: Colgate's comeback to beat proud Army in the Mule's own back yard, Harvard's deadlock with Princeton, Arkansas' smashing triumph over Texas A. & M., Clemson's victory over Georgia Tech, and Bucknell's defeat of Villanova.

Fumbling . . The worst fumblers out Saturday operated in the Amherst-Massachusetts State game. Amherst fumbled 11 times to five for Massachusetts State, but won, 13 to 7.

Streaks . . . Minnesota lost its first game in 29 and Holy Cross dropped its first in 19. Temple, last to defeat Holy Cross, in 1934, was the first to beat the Crusaders, turning the trick Saturday, 3 to 0. Michigan, the last team to beat Minnesota, also did it by a Carl Hubbell score, 3 to 0. Harvard also broke a streak, scoring its first touchdown against Princeton in 16 long years. Larry Kelley of Yale kept his touchdown reputation. Yale hasn't failed to score since Kelley became a regular in '34.

Greatest stand . . . Dartmouth's Indians turned that one in. With two minutes to go, Yale got the ball on Dartmouth's one-yard line on a penalty. When the Elis stopped trying to break the Dartmouth line, they were on the 10-yard stripe.

Flukiest play . . . Nebraska didn't need it against Missouri but got it. Gus Peters, Nebraska guard, crashed through to a snag a Missouri shovel pass on the Missouri 44, ran a few yards and fumbled. Paul Amen, Nebraska's sub end, caught the ball in the air and scampered 36 yards for a touchdown.

Most underrated team . . . Louisiana State University, the team that may wind up in the Rose Bowl.

College Cross-Country

Carleton 21, Iowa State 57.
Cornell 24, Yale 38, Columbia 58.
Drake 17, Kansas State 38.
Missouri 27, Nebraska 28.
N. Y. U. 20, Lafayette 35.
Navy 26, Princeton 29.
Rensselaer 19, Middlebury 36.
Union 23, Williams 32.
Wisconsin 26, Iowa 30.

No More No. 7

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—There is no "lucky seven" on the Colorado College football squad anymore. Earl (Dutch) Clark, only Colorado player ever to make the all-America team, wore No. 7 and, when the former Tiger quarterback peeled off his black and gold jersey for the last time, it went into the trophy room and No. 7 went out of existence.

Rangers Build Young Hockey Club for Race

WINNIPEG, Nov. 2 (AP)—The "old men of Manhattan" who left New York last spring as the first Ranger team to fail to make the playoff grade in the club's 10-year history won't be coming back to open the National League season this fall.

Some of them will still be on hand, of course, but the "kids" who were added to the squad last year and youngsters who are familiar only to the New York fans who used to drop into Madison Square Garden for the Sunday afternoon amateur games are expected to be the big guns of the blue-jerseyed squad during the coming campaign.

After surveying his squad in training here, Manager Lester Patrick remarked, "I might be infringing on child labor laws."

Replacing the venerable "originals," Bill and Bunny Cook, Frank Boucher and Ching Johnson, will be a team composed of Mac Colville, 20, at center, his brother Neil and Alex Shibicki, both 22, on the wings, Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt, ages 21 and 20, respectively, at the defense posts, backed in goal by 26-year-old Davey Kerr. Dave is the veteran of the sextet in more ways than one, as he has had a couple of years of big-league warfare, while the others have had no more than brief tryouts.

Boucher and Murdoch

Excluding Bill Cook, who has signed as assistant coach and will play only in "pinch" roles, and battered Ching Johnson, who is considering a similar contract, the average age of the New York squad is 25.4 years. This includes the 34-year-old Boucher and "Iron Man" Murray Murdoch, 32, two more of the original Rangers of 1926.

Boucher's chances of playing this season looked doubtful when he reported at camp with a leg still weak from a fracture suffered while playing baseball last summer, but he appears to have regained his form.

Boucher is expected to hook up with Lynn Patrick, Lester's big and fiery son, and Cecil Dillon, the "perfect player," on another forward line. Murdoch and the durable and speedy veteran Butch Keeling will join with another youngster, Phil Watson, to form the third set of forwards. As usual, Murdoch and Dillon, both superb defense players, will carry the burden when penalties leave the team short-handed.

Johnson Available

Husky Art Coulter and the slender but talented Ott Heller will alternate with Cooper and Pratt on the defense, with Johoson, perhaps, available for occasional service.

Patrick is banking heavily on the ability of the kids, who have marched along steadily from the amateur ranks through their "farm" period with the Philadelphia Ramblers into big-league berths. If they come through as he believes they will, the R

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Going From One Key to Another

By **Nicolas Slonimsky**

SHARPS and Flats are not so very old. Musicians did not like to play too many of them, and most compositions were written with one or two Sharps or Flats, up to the time when the greatest composer of all times, Johann Sebastian Bach decided, some two centuries ago, that musicians should learn to play in all keys.

There are twelve different notes in music; on the piano you can see very plainly that there are seven different white keys and five different black keys, which makes twelve different keys altogether. So Bach wrote a piece for every "white" or "black" key, in major and minor. That made altogether twenty-four different keys: twelve majors and twelve minors.

In these twenty-four different keys, Bach wrote his famous Preludes and Fugues, and ever since then Sharps and Flats became familiar tools of every musician. Some composers were so enthusiastic about Sharps and Flats that they filled music paper with double Flats (which lowered a note two half-steps) and double Sharps (which raised a note two half-steps).

A double Flat looks like two small b's: bb, and a double sharp is like a cross: ×. In one composition there is even a triple Flat: three Flats in a row!

But composers are beginning to get tired of too many Sharps and Flats, like children that have had too much candy, and now they are getting back to simple keys.

The Modulation Clock

Every composition must end in the key in which it started—at least that is the general custom. But between the beginning and the end there is a great deal of going to and fro, through different keys. This going from one key to another is called Modulation. The question is: how to make a Modulation, how to get from one key to another and come back?

In the Modulation Clock there are two circles: the outside circle for Major Keys, the inside circle for Minor Keys. Up to six o'clock we count Sharps; after six o'clock—Flats.

A Major is three o'clock; it has three Sharps.

F Sharp Minor is on the same hour, so it, too, has three sharps. Of course, we know all that; this is simply brushing up on our scales and keys.

A Flat Major is after six o'clock, so we count it in Flats, like this: *A Flat Major* is four hours before twelve, so it has four Flats. The same goes for F Minor, which is on the same hour. We see how Sharps are changed to Flats at six o'clock: F Sharp Major equals G Flat Major. One has six Sharps, the other has six Flats.

Now you can modulate to any key one hour ahead or one hour behind, to either Major or Minor key. For instance, from C Major you can go direct to G Major or to F Major, or to E Minor, to A Minor (which is on the same hour, and is called a Relative Key), or to D Minor.

But you cannot cross from Sharps to Flats, so if you want to go from a six o'clock key to a five o'clock key and to a seven o'clock key, you will have to count all the three keys in Sharps (B—F Sharp—C Sharp Major) or all three in Flats.

Step to a Neighboring Key

It is very easy to understand why we can modulate to any neighboring key. Play a Triad on every note of the C Major Scale; you will get C Major, D Minor, E Minor, F Major, G Major, A Minor. (You cannot use the Triad on B, because that Triad is neither Major nor Minor). These six Triads are all on twelve o'clock, eleven o'clock or one o'clock.

You will get the same answer if you play Triads on every note of any scale. You will see that you can move direct, that is, modulate, to any key in the immediate vicinity, because all of those keys are found in the key you start from, only on different notes of the scale. For instance, F Major is the Subdominant of C Major, G Major is the Dominant of C Major, so you can get from C Major to either G or F Major, but you cannot get to A Major, which is three hours ahead of C Major. You will have to go by steps, from twelve o'clock to one o'clock, from one o'clock to two o'clock, and from there to three o'clock where A Major is situated. It is better to go from Major to Minor, and from Minor to Major—for instance, from C Major to E Minor, from E Minor to D Major and from there to A Major.

Four Rules

Every Minor Key has a Major Dominant—we know that. That Major Dominant lies four hours ahead of the Tonic, and we can go there direct!

Take A Minor: its Dominant is E Major, four hours ahead. From E Major we can get back to A Minor the same way. Now we see that we can jump four hours ahead from any Minor Key, and four hours back from any Major Key. That will make it easy to go all over the clock. We can now modulate either to the neighboring key, or to a key four hours ahead.

Going from C Major to A Major, we can first go back to D minor, and then jump right over to A Major. We must not forget that we can make a four-hour jump ahead only from a Minor Key, and a four-hour jump back only from a Major Key.

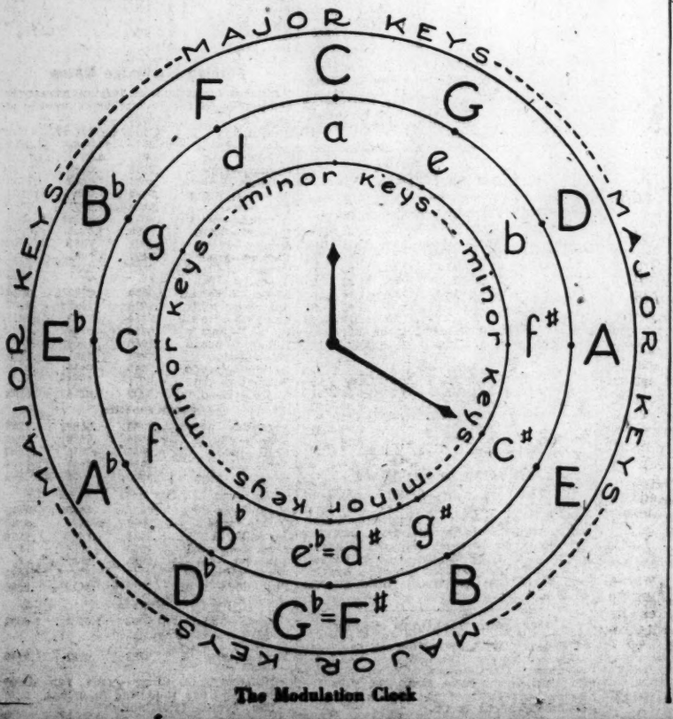
Now let us try to get from G Major to F Sharp Major. That's easy! We first go to the two o'clock Minor Key (B Minor), and from there direct to the six o'clock Major Key, our point of destination.

Now, let us modulate from the ten o'clock Minor Key to the one o'clock Major Key, three hours ahead. That's easy, too. We will jump four hours ahead, to the two o'clock Major Key, and from there step back to the one-o'clock Major Key, G Major.

The Modulation Clock gives all the answers if you remember the rules:

1. Step to the Next Hour, Major or Minor.
2. Jump Four Hours Ahead from Minor to Major.
3. Jump Four Hours Back from Major to Minor.
4. Do Not Cross the Six O'Clock Line. Go All the Way Around the Clock to Get From Sharps to Flats or From Flats to Sharps.

[This is the tenth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.]



The Modulation Clock

Winter Again

Some one is flinging
Leaves through the air,
Who can be swinging
These bright things clear?

Someone is untying
Stems from the bough,
Summer is going—
Is it winter now?

Some one keeps knocking
At the window pane,
No one can be talking
But wind and rain.

But what they are saying
Is more than I can see—
The bent bough swaying,
The empty tree.

The bright leaves falling,
The wind and the rain—
Unless they are calling,
"Winter again!"

JOHN RITCHEY

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bos'n Was Looking Beyond Him at Something: *A Drawing by Maurice Day*

The Three Gnomes :: *A Chimney Farm Story*

Told by **Henry Beston**

THIS morning when Daddy went down to light the fires in the cold house, he was petting Bos'n, the old black bull terrier, on the brick hearth of the big open fireplace in the kitchen, and he noticed that Bos'n was looking beyond him at something. So he turned around and he saw just behind him a small gnome in a brownish gray suit. And the gnome said to him,

"I am the Shingle Gnome. Would you like to have me help you build the fire?"

And Daddy said, "Yes, thank you very much."

And while the Shingle Gnome was bringing in an armful of old shingles, another little gnome came in in a bright cream-colored suit, and he said,

"I am the Kindling Gnome. Would you like me to help you build the fire?"

And Daddy said, "Yes, thank you very much," and the Kindling Gnome brought in an armful of kindlings and shavings.

And while they were working, a larger gnome came in and he said,

"I am the Winter-Wood Gnome. Would you like me to bring in some Winter Wood?"

And Daddy said, "I should be very much obliged."

So the Winter-Wood Gnome came back with a large armful of Winter Wood.

Then the three Gnomes and Daddy all stood on the hearth and they blew hard at the wood and it burst into flame.

And Daddy gave a low bow to the three gnomes and said, "I am very much obliged to you indeed."

And the three gnomes swept off their caps very politely and they said, "Don't mention it. We were glad to do it for you."

And when Daddy looked again they were gone.

The Timid Tree

On the hills a poplar tree
Nods his head to you and me
But when the wind is passing by
He blushes silver—he's so shy!

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The Rosebud Party

MARY JO was very careful as she folded her little rosebud apron and laid it on top of her basket. The very sight of it made her smile. It looked like a tiny flower bed all in itself.

Mary Jo was going to wear the little rosebud apron for the first time that very afternoon. No wonder that she hummed a little song as she ran down the stairs.

She and Betty Ann, her friend, were going to help at the party the school was giving for the mothers. Miss Angy, their teacher, had asked Mary Jo and Betty Ann to pass the cakes. They had talked and talked about it on their way to and from school.

"I can wear my new hair ribbon," said Betty Ann. "It has pink rosebuds on it." That had made Mary Jo remember her new apron.

"Oh!" she cried "and I can wear my apron. I've been waiting for something nice like this. It has rosebuds, too."

"It will be a rosebud party," laughed Betty Ann.

And now the day was here at last!

Mary Jo had pressed her apron so that it would look fresh and pretty. After she kissed mother good-by, she hurried off.

It seemed as though school would never end. The hands on the wall clock seemed to stand still, even though Miss Angy let them paint during the last half hour.

At last the bell for closing rang.

When the children marched into the hall Mary Jo waited to put her things away. Betty Ann came over to wait with her. Soon they would be going to the party.

Then, just as they were starting, something happened. A little breeze blew in across the window sill and caught one of Betty Ann's papers. Betty Ann reached quickly for it and tipped over the glass of paint water on Mary Jo's desk.

Splash it went all down the front of Betty Ann's fresh print dress!

"Oh!" cried Mary Jo.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Betty Ann. She was ready to cry.

It was a pity. Betty Ann had looked so like a flower herself, with the gay little rosebud hair ribbon and the green print dress to look like leaves. And now that red spot right in the middle of her skirt!

"Oh, Mary Jo, what shall I do? There isn't time to go home and change. Oh! I can't go to the tea!"

Then Mary Jo thought of something. Perhaps it was the rosebud hair ribbon that told her.

"Oh, Betty Ann, I know. You can wear my apron! It will cover it all up!"

Mary Jo ran to get a towel and the little basket with her things in it by Miss Angy's desk. In a jiffy she was drying Betty Ann's skirt. In another she had the rosebud apron tied about Betty Ann's belt.

The stars that came into Betty Ann's eyes made something happy happen inside of Mary Jo. She was busy picking out the bow when Miss Angy called from the door.

"Time to pass the cakes, girls!"

"All right, Miss Angy!" Their words seemed to make a glad little song.

Such a pretty party! The soft candle light, the pretty cakes, and all the smiling ladies.

"We had a beautiful time," Mary Jo told mother afterward.

Miss Angy pinned a pink rose on each little girl's dress when she thanked them for helping.

"Now Mary Jo can wear rosebuds even if she did give away her apron," said Betty Ann as her arm slipped around her good friend.

"She wore them all the afternoon," laughed Miss Angy, "on her cheeks."

"So it turned out to be a rosebud party after all," smiled Mary Jo.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

She Tied the Rosebud Apron on Betty Ann

These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.

Stronger Wings for Swallows

THE young swallows who chattered so excitedly on the telegraph wires before leaving for their winter homes this autumn, have been having free flights across the Italian Alps by airplane. Not because they were lazy—swallows are not apt to be lazy—but because their little wings had struggled against the unexpected wind and snow until they could struggle no more.

But friends were prepared to come to their help, and no sooner did the storm arrive than members of the Society for the Protection of Animals in Vienna set out to find the tired little travelers and bring them to safety.

Three hundred swallows that had been unable to get food were soon picked up and taken to Klagenfurt on the borders of Italy by motor-car. These were quickly joined by 500 from Gratz, and later by 300 more which had been found quite unable to help themselves.

After they had been warmed and fed, and were quite ready for the journey, up they went into the air, and found themselves flying—in an airplane—over the tops of the Alps into Italy where, being quite ready to use their own wings again, they were released.

Stranded birds that had made their way as far as Czechoslovakia, but were too benumbed and hungry to go further, have been sent to Vienna on their way to the airport.

In South Bavaria, where unusually early snow storms and bitter weather has caused much distress among the young swallows, German bird lovers have picked up quantities of little passengers in the streets or huddled together and unable to fly on the roofs of houses, and sent them in specially built crates by airplane from Munich to sunny Venice.

Dame Schools

AFTER the Pilgrims and Puritans settled on the eastern coast of North America, it was expected that boys and girls would learn to read and write at home before they went to the small one-room schools.

So it came about that, from about 1650 to 1775, most of the small communities had one or more "Dame Schools." A woman would take a group of children in her kitchen, and in between her household tasks would teach them how to read and write. Three to five pennies a week was an average cost.

Often the children started in the Dame School when three years old. Sometimes the girls were taught a little sewing and knitting. But the main object was to teach reading.

The children sat on small, hard benches. There were no backs to the benches, and they held their slates on their knees. The housewife would explain a lesson, and while the children learned it, she would do her cooking, sewing or other tasks. Perhaps the children occasionally had a delicious cookie or piece of cake!

Sometimes a town engaged a housewife to keep a Dame School. In the records of Springfield, Mass., for 1682 we find, "The selectmen agreed with Goodwife Mirick, to encourage her in the good work of training up children and teaching them to read, that she should have three pence a week for every child that she takes to perform this good work for."

An interesting comment in the history of Northfield, Mass., is, "The first teacher in the town was a dame with four children of her own who was hired to care for a class of little ones 22 weeks in the warm season. The semi-leisure of the schoolroom allowed her to work making shirts for Indians at eight pence each, and breeches at one shilling, six pence a pair."

Many colonial children never had any more education than this, for most boys started to work on the farm at a very early age. A few of the boys went to the grammar school to prepare for law and the ministry.

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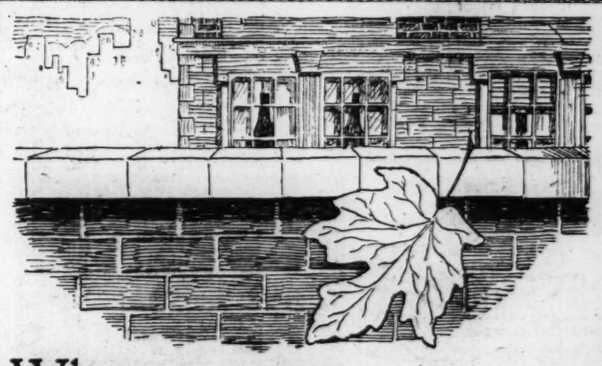

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Consult the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Listed Stock Quotations

Strength in Copper Shares Bright Spot in Hesitant Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Down And Coppers Up In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Mining and metal issues forged to the front in today's stock market while the utilities and many more other leaders were thrown for losses up to a point or more.

The list fell back in early dealings as traders lightened commitments pending results of tomorrow's balloting. Spread of the shipping strike was also a deterrant. The selling dried up later and initial declines were reduced in numerous instances.

Andes Copper, controlled by Anaconda, was a star performer, getting up about 7 points. Others ahead a point or so included Anaconda, Calumet & Hecla, U. S. Smelting, McIntyre Porcupine, Magma Copper, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge and Philip Morris.

Utilities Are Soft

Among the principal reactions were those of Consolidated Edison, North American, American Telephone, American Water Works, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, J. I. Case, Deere, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Lcew's, Spiegel-May-Stern and Johns Manville. Du Pont, off 4 at one time, came back. Westinghouse was still down around 3.

Trading was quiet most of the time and transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

So far as the national election is concerned, one Wall Street analyst said: "While some slight slackening of industrial activity has been noted here and there, due partly to seasonal factors and partly to political influences, the general tone of business news continues to indicate almost complete incuirerence to election uncertainties."

Bond Prices Easier

Most listed bonds took a downward slant today in a moderate selling movement.

Bidding was hesitant and bond men assumed the wavering attitude of buyers could be attributed partly to a natural cautiousness on election eve.

Moreover, tendencies toward a seasonal let-down in some industries restrained bulls from renewing recent keen competition for secondary issues which have benefited from earnings expansion.

Otherwise, bond men could detect no important changes in the background of the investment market. Money rates and the supply of funds were held favorable to a good bond market.

Convertible bonds lost some of their recent attraction as share prices slipped. An exception was Allis Chalmers 4s, up nearly 2 points at one time. American Rolling Mill 4½s was among the losers.

Indications that rail traffic had crossed the seasonal peak deprived the carrier group of some support. Losses of fractions appeared in Alleghany 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and St. Paul 5s. Utilities also backed away, among them Consolidated Edison 3¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Western Union 5s.

Resisting the main trend with small gains were American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s and North American 5s.

Foreign bonds stuck to a narrow uneven course and domestic treasury loans bobbed about uncertainly.

Another New High For Export Copper

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Price of copper for export to European ports soared again today and touched 10.48 cents a pound, the highest since January, 1931, when sales were made at 10.55 cents.

Heavy armament demand, depleted visible stocks and general industrial expansion have been credited for the mounting price which has ilimbed from 9.85 rents in a little more than a month on Saturday transactions were made at from 10.35 to 10.375 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed irregular, active industrials reacting due to profit taking and prices declining. Diamond and copper shares continued in good demand, while home rails, trans-Atlantics and foreign bonds remained quiet but steady. Giltedged securities eased and oil issues were mixed.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed below Saturday's quotations. There were rumors in the trade that Argentine will remove the minimum price level and this, coupled with weakness in the Winnipeg market, caused prices to decline.

The cotton market was quiet and narrow.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	1.13½	1.14½	1.13¼	1.14½	— ½
May	1.12	1.12½	1.11½	1.12½	— ¼
July	.99	.99½	.98¾	.98¾	— ¾
	Corn				
December	.94¾	.94¾	.94¾	.94¾	...
May	.90¼	.90½	.89¾	.90½	+ ¼
July	.87	.87¾	.86¾	.87	+ ⅛
	Oats				
December	.4	.41¼	.30¾	.41¼	+ ¼
May	.41¾	.41¾	.40½	.41¾	+ ¼
July	.38¾	.38¾	.38¼	.38¾	+ ¼
	Rye				
December	.82¼	.82¾	.82¼	.82¾	— ¼
May	.80¼	.80¼	.80¾	.80¾	— ¼

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	1.05¼	1.04	1.05	— ¾
May	1.06½	1.05¼	1.06¼	— ¾

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Regular	Rate	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Auto Signal Corp	Initial	3c	Dec. 8	Nov. 27
Eisler Electric	Initial	5c	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Eisler Electric	Stock	3%	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Buckeye Pipe Line	Regular	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
So Cal Ed pf B	Regular	37½c	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Texas-Tr Coal pf	Regular	$1.50	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 5

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov.2	Last Oct.31
15¼	9⅝	Adams Express (.30b)	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	27¾	27½	27¾	..
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34½	34¼	34½	34½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	81¼	78	81	77¾
6⅝	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4¼	4¾	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
57¼	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	55	52½	53½	56
56¼	12½	Alleghany pfx w (h)	54⅞	54½	54⅞	54⅞
40⅜	26½	Allegheny Steel (1⅝)	39⅝	37¼	39¼	37¾
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	232	230¼	230¼	233
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	29¼	29	29¼	29¾
15¼	6¾	Allied Stores	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅞
88⅝	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	86	85⅝	86	87
68⅛	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	68½	67⅞	68⅜	67⅛
31	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	29¼	29	29	30⅝
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
126½	75	Amerada (2)	99½	98¾	99	100½
76	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40⅞	40	40¼	42
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	70	70	70	..
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	62½	61¼	62	..
138¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	137¾	137¾	137¾	138
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	128½	124	125½	124¾
169½	165¼	Am Can pf (7)	165⅞	165	165	165⅞
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53	52¼	52⅞	53
90¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	90½	90	90⅝	90¼
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	62	60¾	61¼	61½
14⅜	7½	Am Colortype	13½	13¼	13⅜	13½
32¾	20½	Am Com Alcohol	30⅝	30	30¼	30⅝
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	26½	26	26	25¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97	96½	96½	97
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pw	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	48¾	45¾	45¾	48⅝
42¾	25	Am & For Pow (6)	38¾	36¾	37	..
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	17½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	17½
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	5	5	5	5⅛
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	34	33½	33½	34
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48⅜	47½	48⅜	47⅞
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19½	19½	19½	20¼
14	9⅝	Am International	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
38⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	35½	34½	35¼	38⅝
105	66	Am Loco pf	99	98	99	..
29¾	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22	21⅝	22	22
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	11	11	11¼
50	27	Am Metal	50¼	48¾	49⅜	50
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	66½	66½	68
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22¼	21¾	21¾	22⅜
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	31⅜	31⅝	31⅞	32
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38½	38½	38½	37¾
78¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25	24⅝	24⅝	..
45	25⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40¼	40	40¼	40
93¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	95½	94	94⅝	93½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	62	62	62	..
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	42¾	41¾	41¾	43
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27½	27½	27½	..
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	54½
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180	178¼	179	180¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98	97¾	98	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco "B"2(5)	100	99½	100	99⅞
186	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	140	140	140	..
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13⅞
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27¾	26¼	26½	27⅝
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8¼	8	8⅛	8½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	58¾	57¾	58	58⅛
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6¼	6½	6½
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	4⅞	5	4¾
36	24	Am Zinc pr pf	35	34	35	..
48	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	49½	47¾	48⅝	47¾
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	80½	80¼	80¼	80½
26¾	15¼	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	20	20	20¼
27½	9	Andes Copper	36	29½	34½	27½
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4	4	4	4
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	41	40⅞	41	41
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	119½	119½	119½	..
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	55⅜	54¾	54⅞	53½
15	7½	Arnold Constable 4½)	14	14	14	..
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20	19⅝	19⅞	20
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78¼	76¾	77⅞	78¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106½	105¼	105½	..
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	40¾	40	40¼	40⅝
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	113½	113½	113½	..
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	31½	30⅝	31½	31½
127	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	126¼	126¼	126¼	..
54½	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33	32	33	33¼
10¾	5⅝	Austin Nichols	7	7	7	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅞	5	5
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4½	5	4¾
26½	15⅞	Balt Ohio	22¾	22½	22¾	23
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅝	35	35⅝	35½
5⅞	3¾	Bald Asd (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	68	68	68	..
34¾	21	Barer Co (½))	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	23¾	23¼	23⅝	24
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	120	120	120	..
20	14¼	Barnsdall A (.80)	19	18	18½	18⅜
20	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19	18⅝	19	19
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	97¾	97½	97⅞	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	29¾	28½	28½	28½
25¼	20	Benefinit Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	22⅞	23	23
64½	48	Best & Co (2½)	62½	61¼	61¾	62½
76	45¾	Beth Steel	73¼	71¼	72¼	72¼
19¼	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19½	18½	18⅝	19¼
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124	123½	123½	..
48¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	50½	50	50	48¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18⅜	18⅛	18½	18⅛
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf	115	115	115	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	26⅝	26	26⅜	26¾
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46	45¼	45¼	45¼
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A2(4)	96	93	93	..
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	44¼	42⅞	44¼	42½
32¾	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27¾
84⅝	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	84	83¼	83¼	84
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	..
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15⅞	15	15⅝	15
64⅛	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2½)	60¼	59¾	59⅞	59⅝
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	50¼	50	50¼	50⅛
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	46
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅜	55½	55⅝	56
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7	7	7	7⅛
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38½	38½	38½	38½
57	44½	Brooklyn Q Unas (3)	53¾	52	52	54
19½	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9⅞	10	10
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	31	30½	31	31¼
50	11½	Bulova Watch	47¼	47¼	47¼	48
34⅛	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31¼	30¾	31	31
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
19	8¼	Bush Term db (h)	18	18	18	18
24⅞	14⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf (4)	19⅜	19½	19½	..
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4¼	4½	4½
25⅝	16½	Byrs	22½	22⅛	22¼	22½
84	54½	Byers pf	76	76	76	76¼
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	31¼	31	31	..
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39	38¾	39	39
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	13½	12½	13	12½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅝	35½	35½	35⅝
16	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	13⅝	13¼	13½	13⅜
20¼	7⅝	Canada Dry	17¾	17	17	17⅞
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	54½	53½	54½	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
186	92½	Case Thresh	160¾	158⅝	158¾	161¼
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	132	132	132	..
86¾	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	87½	85	85⅝	86¾
32¾	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¾	26¼	26¼	27
32	19	Celotex Co	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	79½	79½	79½	..
35½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½¶	29⅜	29	29⅜	28¾
57	35	Central RR of NJ	43½	43½	43⅜½	..
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	9½	9½	9½	..
64	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	65⅞	62¾	65⅞	64
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	13¼
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	67½
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	24⅞	24½	24½	99
99	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	98¼	97½	97½	99
77½	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	77¼	76½	76¾	78½
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅝	10½	10½	..
33⅜	25⅝	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	31	31	31	..
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
5⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4	4	4⅛
4¼	2⅛	Chi & Northwestern (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10⅜	9¾	9¾	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅜	17⅝	18¾	18⅜
61¾	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	60½	60½	60½	61
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8	2¼	Chi R I&P 6% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
33⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27½	27	27½	..
30¼	17⅞	Chickasha Cot O	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8¾	9¼	9¼	..
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	49½	47	48¾	..
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	129	127¾	128¼	128⅝
19⅞	15½	Citz Ice & Fuel (2)	18¼	18	18	18⅝
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	34	34	34	..
111¼	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	111	111	111	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17¾
6¼	3½	Colins & Aikman (.a¶)	5¾	5¾	6	6¼
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	113	113	113	..
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir	35	34¾	34¾	35
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	26	25½	25½	..
28	18	Colo & So 2nd pf	32	32	32	32
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20	19¼	19⅜	19⅞
108¾	90½	Columbia Pic pf (6)	105	104	104	..
101	80¼	Columbia G of B (5)	100	100	100	..
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	123	121	123	..
84¾	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	72	71¼	71⅝	71⅝
84¾	84½	Comm Inv T (4)	82¼	81½	81½	83
24⅜	14¼	Com Solvents (.60)	16½	16⅛	16¼	16½
5½	2½	Comwlth & So	4¼	3⅞	4	4⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	75	72	72½	75¾
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	11½	11	11½	11⅜
44½	30⅞	Cong Nairn (1.60)	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
11½	8	Consol Cigar	14	13¾	14	14
82	65¾	Consol Cig pf (7)	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	79⅞
4¾	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20½	13¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17½	17½	17½	17¼
7½	4½	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
20¾	15	Consol Film 1 pf (2)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18
48⅜	27½	Consol Ed NY (2)	47¾	46¼	46¼	47⅞
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	7⅝	7¼	7½	..
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7¼	7½	7
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34½	25⅜	Container n (1¶)	33¾	32⅝	33⅝	33¾
30⅝	10⅜	Cont Baking A	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜	28⅝
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
10⅜	6⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
67¼	47½	Cont Can (3¶)	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
34⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅞
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.30¶)	39¾	38⅝	39¼	39⅞
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
38⅛	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	36¼	35⅝	36¼	36⅜
48	26½	Cont Steel (1)	27	26¼	27	..
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66¼	66⅛	66½	66
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (3)	70⅞	69⅞	70¼	70⅝
168½	152	Corn Prod pf (7)	160½	160½	160½	160
7⅜	4	Coty	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
37⅛	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅛	37	37	37¼
44¾	34	Crane Comp	43	42¾	42½	43
35¾	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½¶)	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
87¼	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (3)	85¾	84	84¼	83½
54¼	46¼	Crown Cork n ww	54¾	54	54½	54⅛
109	102	Crown W Pap 1pf (2g)	108	108	108	..
13⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12⅝	12¾	13⅛	13⅜
138	120¼	Crane Co pf	136	136	136	..
54⅝	38	Crucible Steel	52	51⅜	52	51⅞
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	11¾	11½	11½	13¼
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¼
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	103	103	103	103
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38	38	38	..
11⅝	6	Curtis Wright	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
24¼	18⅞	Curtis Publishing	20½	20¼	20½	20½
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18½	17⅞	18½	18⅝
74	43⅛	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	70	70¼	70¾	70⅞

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov.2	Last Oct.31
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	..
101	52	Deere & Co	97	94½	95	98
31	27	Deere & Co pf (1.60)	31¼	30⅝	31¼	30¾
32¼	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	33	30½	32⅞	32
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	49⅞	49	49⅝	49⅝
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅝
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf 4b)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	6⅜
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	148¼	148¼	148¼	..
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	9½	9	9⅛	9
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32⅜	32	32	32
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¼	22½	22⅝	22⅝
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	38	37⅞	38	..
61½	41⅜	Dome Mines (2¶)	53⅛	53	53⅛	53
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10½	10½	10½	..
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	73¼	71¾	71⅝	72¾
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	1½	1½	1½	..
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	17⅞	17¼	17¾	7⅝
174	133	du Pont de New (3.60¶)	174	170	173½	174
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130½	130½	130⅝	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113½	113	112	..
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	8
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	173	171	171	171½
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	163½	163½	..
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝	38
15⅜	5¾	Eitingoh Schild	14	13⅜	13¾	14½
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	44¾	44	44¼	44¾
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜
7¾	z 5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
23¾	21½	El Paso N Gas	23¾	23⅛	23½	..
17¾	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15¾	15	15	15¾
78	29½	El Pw&L (6% pf	73¼	69	69	73
25	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	81¼	78	78	81¼
55¼	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44¼	44	44¼	44¼
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3	2½	2¼	3
15⅝	7½	Engineers Pub S	13	13	13	13½
97	55	Engineers PS 6of (12¶)	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
9½	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
18¼	11	Erie RR	15⅝	15¾	15½	15½
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
34½	18	Erie RR 1pf	29⅝	29	29¼	..
29	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	30½	30	30	30¾
		—F—				
5¾

Business and Industry

Big Railroad Programs Add to Steel Industry's Prospects

Commerce and Finance

British Envoy's Mission to Foster Trade With China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. William M. Kirkpatrick, M. P. for Preston, Lancashire, the British Government's new envoy who is to develop United Kingdom trade in China, is a Dick Whittington of successful enterprise of today.

Starting business in a small way as a youth in a bank in Calcutta just as the Dick Whittington of the nursery tale did in London 500 years ago, he soon found an opening in the textile trade in Delhi. There besides making a big career for himself, he did prominent public service in helping forward the co-operative credit movement which has been instrumental in lifting the burden of inherited debt from the bowed shoulders of millions of Indian peasants.

Was An Importer

Mr. Kirkpatrick was afterwards in partnership with the late Lord Cable in importing business in Calcutta. From 1924 to 1926 he was on a commercial and financial mission to Japan. In 1927 he visited Hong Kong to negotiate for the Oriental Telephone Company. In 1933-34 he was in Chile reorganizing the nitrate trade. Last year a question of Greek Treasury bills took him to Athens.

The State Export Credit arrangement he is now to promote in China, is one whereby the British Government provides employment at home by insuring commercial ventures which, although sound in the aggregate, are beyond the individual financial resources of firms otherwise able to undertake them. Thus a cotton mill in Shanghai, wanting to modernize its plant, may in return for such help undertake to buy its new equipment in Preston thereby providing jobs for thousands of Lancashire men and women who would otherwise be unemployed.

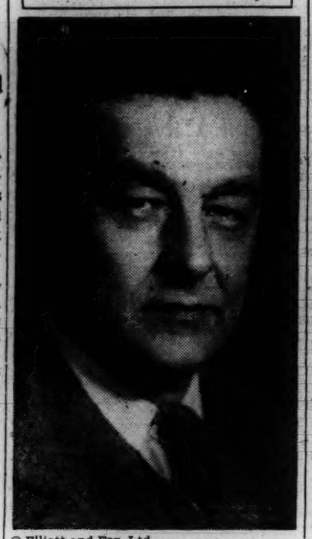
Risk Favorable

The risk is one that the British Government has long undertaken in all parts of the world, without in the long run finding that it has lost money by doing so. In the case of China, the credits to be guaranteed are to be ones given by individual British exporters to Chinese importers. No British loan or credit to the Chinese Government is contemplated.

China, it is felt, is one of the most promising of potential markets for British goods, as commercial and industrial developments are proceeding there actively.

British goods were imported there to the value of £43,000,000 in 1920, but for last year the total has been estimated at little over £5,000,000. This has been the outcome of world depression superimposed upon political unrest. And it is believed that both of these causes of depreciation of trade are now becoming less. The British Government thus hopes to take advantage of better conditions all round.

British Trade Envoy



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William M. Kirkpatrick
M. P. for Preston, Lancashire

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

Nobody, nevertheless, can take away from Mr. Roosevelt the credit for his part in reviving America's faith in itself. The American people required a shock. And, as economists tell us, there is economic value in a shock, whether the shock consists of putting the country back on the gold standard, as 40 years ago, or in sending the country off the gold standard, as in 1933.

Mr. Roosevelt in this latter decision, coupled with his spending policy when nobody else was spending, stopped the agony of deflation—that deflation which is even worse than inflation.

Also Kept Country Out

In shouldering the responsibility for getting us out of the depression, Mr. Roosevelt likewise undertook the responsibility for keeping us out. To do so he put the entire economic system in leading strings. He essayed, in other words, to realize the fashionable idea of economic planning, to be focused in Washington. The NRA was the centerpiece of this system. Rounding it off we had the AAA.

Economic planning is the cult of engineer-economists who imagine that they could run a human society as efficiently as a piece of machinery. They seem to have converted those utilitarians who have a vague desire for a "better" economic order. Their lieutenants are the politicians who think of planning as a means for ladling out bounties to favored interests. In the present set-up of the political order, the lieutenants would probably be the ones who would do the planning.

Silver vs. Gold

Look at the silver handout. This was put over as a method of "rehabilitating" the currency. It is plain common sense that the currency is in little need of rehabilitation when the country is choked with gold. But the silver interests sold the silver policy to the better money planners.

Then look at the way that relief has been perverted from the standards suggested by the President in his memorable message of January, 1934. It is plain common sense to pay relief on a scale that would not be competitive with private industry and to pay it at employment exchanges which could form a bridge between the relieved and private industry. Now, in the absence of such standards, relief is a "mess" to quote the friendly New Republic.

Silver and relief—they are a microcosm of what one might expect from economic planning.

What Wilson Said

Economic planning is the modern phrase for all-in-regulation. Wilson, who was not afraid of regulation in its proper place, said it spelled the end of the democratic system. Why? Because it takes economic decisions out of the hands of the individual and vests them in government. So in Russia a set of self-appointed men have literally starved the people in order to build factories. In Germany the people have been denied butter in a needed import because the state required steel. This is planning; and whether the planners are well- or ill-intentioned, wise or ignorant, you have the same denial to the individual of his economic initiative.

The most insistent Republican questioning, when it was not concerned with NRA, referred to the AAA. Few experts, however, see the proposed tariff equivalent bounty system as an improvement over the AAA and it would probably work out more harmfully to the country as a whole.

The Landon Farm Plan

Under the Republican proposal the taxpayer would pay and pay and the farmer would grow and grow. The farmer, that is to say, would have a preferred place in the Treasury, though he would remain "lord of his farm." The two ideas don't go together.

I can conceive of nothing more calculated to bring back a farm problem. There should be a new motto: No bounties without regulation! It should apply to the tariff (and monopoly) recipients as well as the tariff equivalent recipients. Assuming that bounties would be rejected at that price, the "plan" would help to unfreeze the economic system, and restore competition in a system that for years has been half fixed and half free.

Whether the President would reinstate the NRA depends not upon him but upon Congress. Let us not forget that. One of the ill-used words in this campaign has been usurped as applied to the President.

Always Within the Law

The powers which he has employed have been freely granted to him by Congress; any powers which he might wish to revive must come from the same source. Those who are opposed to the NRA idea still have the power of blocking the maneuver by direct pressure upon their representatives.

Speaking of Congress, there has been a lot of talk about the necessity of returning the power of the purse to the legislature. Have we given the same thought to what Congress will do with it? Too many people still insist that their representatives shall be competitors for federal largesse, and little else.

Next year, no doubt, we shall be resuming our old laments about the porkbarrel. An awakened people should be just as much interested in the use of the power of the purse as in its location.

Too Sharp a Perspective

The pressure of campaigning against a rival has pushed both candidates into extreme positions.

The President is the only voice of the nation in the federal system. Sometimes Candidate Roosevelt has spoken in a national voice. At other times he has seemed to talk as the representative of a "class." Those who try to see permanent historical developments beneath the hubbub of campaigning think that the tone of Mr. Roosevelt's record and speech-making will be responsible for more class voting on Tuesday than ever before in American history. Let us hope not. A classless society is one of America's richest contributions to civilization. It is also a great integrating force in a continent or a country.

On the other side, Governor Landon has stood as a complete antithesis of what he imagines the President to be.

The Republican candidate's stress on good government is, I think, his finest contribution to the campaign. That, of course, is not enough in itself. Good government must be directed to adequate national ends. An enlightened electorate rising above class and sectionalism is needed not once in four years but continuously. "The development of social and political insight in business circles," says von Beckerath, in his "Modern Industrial Organization," "does not for the most part keep pace with the growth of social and economic power of business men."

That is the justification for the government's concern for economic welfare. "Liberty," as Matthew Arnold once said, "is a good horse to ride—but to ride somewhere."

Republic Steel Profit Sharply Above 1935

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Republic Steel Corporation reported a consolidated net profit of $3,311,566 for the third quarter of 1936, compared with a net profit of $507,731 for the third quarter of 1935.

This profit is after deduction of interest on funded debt amounting to $1,040,707, depreciatio and depletion charges of $2,599,580, and a provision for estimated federal income and undistributed profit tax amounting to $1,118,207.

For the first three quarters of 1936, Republic's net profit was $6,333,649, including $2,661,062 consolidated net profit for the second quarter.

Steel Industry Pace Is Steady At 73 Per Cent

CLEVELAND (AP)—Despite the proximity of the national election, steelworks operations reflected the strength of the iron and steel market and held steady at 73 per cent of capacity last week, the magazine Steel says.

Prospects for increased activity in heavy products is brighter, the publication adds, as two railroads announce equipment programs aggregating $21,000,000.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy plans to spend $8,000,000 for freight equipment, possibly 3000 cars. The Western Pacific announced expenditures totaling $13,000,000 for rails, cars, locomotives and other equipment.

Profits Are Greater

Steel said 10 leading integrated producers, accounting for 81 per cent of the nation's ingot capacity, reported that net profits for the first nine months of 1936 were 300 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1935 period.

Steel continued: "This year, up to Oct. 1, aggregate net profits of the 10 were $75,204,792, against $18,466,565 in the nine months last year. Ingot production was 40 per cent ahead of the 1935 period; operations average 65.4 per cent against 46.6 per cent, and Steel's composite of finished steel prices was approximately 87 cents a ton higher than in the nine months of 1935."

Steel reported two leading producers, in connection with their financial reports, said they are considering wage adjustments, and simultaneously the companies "are giving thought to price policies for the first quarter of 1937."

A Massachusetts producer is to raise all grades of pig iron $1 a ton Nov. 4, the publication said, thus making the first price increase on domestic pig iron in a year. Steel observed other eastern sellers may follow suit, "stimulating trading as consumers seek further protection."

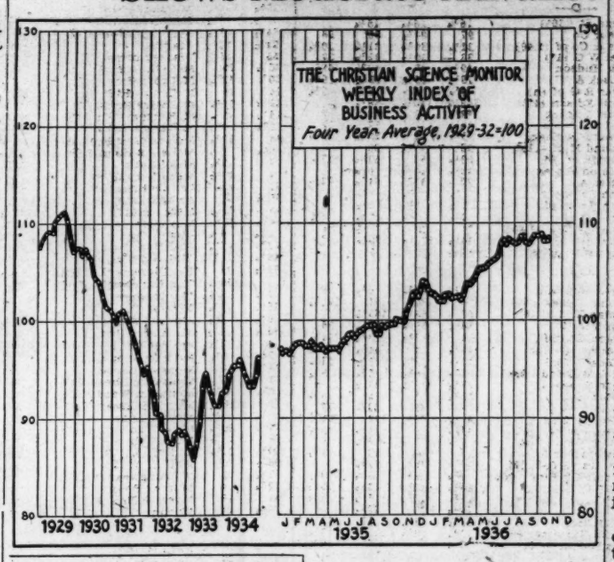
Scrap Prices Off

Steel's scrap composite is off 8 cents to $16.25 on a price weakness in heavy melting steel at Philadelphia, due to the lack of demand for export.

The iron and steel composite is down 4 cents to $34.62 from last week's revised $34.66, and the finished steel index is unchanged at $53.90. Buffalo operations were up 3 points to 87 per cent.

October pig iron shipments were the heaviest for any month this year, about 10 per cent above September. Although cold weather hampered activity at loading docks, the October iron ore shipments probably will be close to that of September.

Monitor's Business Index Shows Moderate Advance


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Four Year Average, 1929-32=100
130
120
110
100
90
80
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1935
1936

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered a moderate advance during the week ended Oct. 24. Although two of the components of the index declined, the advance in the third was more than sufficient to offset the other losses and the index rose to 108.7 (prel.) on Oct. 24 from 108.2 on Oct. 17. This compares with 99.9 on Oct. 26, 1935.

Bank debits outside New York City showed substantial gains in all districts. Increases ranged from 14 to 41 per cent over the preceding week and averaged 20 per cent above those of the corresponding 1935 week. The largest gains were in the New York and Boston districts.

Both electric power poduction and miscellaneous freight car loadings declined moderately, contrary to seasonal expectations, but each series remained close to the year's high.

Activity in the steel industry was maintained at 74 per cent of capacity, unchanged from the rate of the previous week. Operations in the Pittsburgh district, according to the Iron Age, declined two points to 70 per cent. The seasonal slackening in the construction industry and the inclination of users of heavy products to await the outcome of the election accounted for the drop. In other districts, orders from automobile manufacturers boosted rates. In the opinion of the industry output for the rest of the year will be maintained above the 70 per cent level.

Automobile output last week, though showing further gain, continued below that of a year ago. With one of the three leading manufacturers now in active production after delay over some last minute changes in the new models, output is expected to spurt upward soon and operations for the remainder of the year are likely to exceed those of a year ago in November and December.

Substantial gains were reported in retail trade activity in most sections of the country during the week, with some of the largest increases recorded this fall made in districts where the weather was cooler. On the Pacific Coast, trade was affected by the shipping strike. Wholesale markets were deluged with orders for holiday merchandise as it was realized that retailers were faced with a serious shortage in many lines.

Further improvement in trade is expected following the election. Dividend disbursements will, as a consequence of the increase in earnings and of the new tax on undistributed corporation income, expand considerably in the next two months. Total dividends declared in October are reported at the highest figure for that month since 1931. The resulting additions to the purchasing power of the country, together with the distribution of Christmas Club savings which may reach a new peak, are certain to benefit trade to some extent.

Cotton textile activity continues to increase and has reached levels said to be the highest since 1919. The woolen goods industry is improving. Boot and shoe manufacture is showing some seasonal slackening, but records for the year's output are still indicated.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Oct. 24, 1936	Oct. 17, 1936	Oct. 26, 1935
Combined index	108.7	108.2	99.9
Bk debits outside NYC	97.9	95.7	92.8
Elec power prod	129.6	129.8	113.0
Misc car loadings	98.6	99.0	94.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned up again last week, after a sharp break on the downside on Monday which now is interpreted by bulls as having given the false signal which often precedes a continued upturn. The market became quite political-minded. Its rally coincided with a sharp revival in pro-Landon sentiment, the odds on Roosevelt having dropped by the end of the week to 8 to 5, indicating the closest election since 1916. Utilities were strong, with fortunes heavily dependent on the election, and Cuban sugars, which presumably would be hurt by the prospect that the Republicans might revert the duty on Cuban sugar from the present 0.90 cents to 1½ cents, were weak.

The business news had presumably little to do with the continued stock strength. The resumption of the full preferred dividend by U. S. Steel, together with $2 on arrears, was followed by a strong market Wednesday, but the third quarter earnings of 84 cents on the common, announced at the same time, fell short of Street expectations, nor was there much surprise in the favorable earnings statement of Bethlehem, while there was a possibility of disappointment since there has been a rumor around that Bethlehem would this year pay a common dividend of perhaps 50 cents, but no common dividend was declared, though it was promised for later. The real business news was that industrial activity, particularly steel operations, is in a slightly more than seasonal downtrend, which some respected observers in the Street think will continue for a month or two. Steel scrap, also is still weak.

More "Hothouse" Dividends

The steady shrinkage in volume of trading since early October seems to indicate the withdrawal of many people from both the buy and the sell side of the market until election. Hence it is possible to expect that when the election is over, the trading volume may pick up again substantially, whichever way the market goes.

A number of "hothouse" dividends were declared last week, the forerunner of an extensive opening up of corporate coffers to stockholders during the rest of the year, to avoid the new surtax. Just after U. S. Steel came out with the preferred dividend and part payment on the $18.25 arrears, Sears came out with a large extra dividend of $1.75 in addition to the regular 75 cents. Then came extras from Standard Brands, Anaconda, and others.

There were no developments of importance in the foreign exchange market. It is now quite evident to all that the flow of gold is to continue hither instead of hence, because America continues the premier investment market and gold is still overvalued here.

It is evident that the amount of gold held by the French stabilization fund is to remain a secret. It sold a published part of its gold to the Bank of France, for paper francs, so that it can now buy either gold with francs or francs with gold and no one know the difference. Latest criticism of stabilization fund secrecy is that it will substitute a large question mark for certain previously published figures in the "Balance of International Payments of the United States" published by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Ideas on Gold in Flux

The rise of the excess reserves of the banking system brought them to a new high of $2,160,000,000 since reserve requirements were raised on August 15. There are now two clear fears which are discussed in connection with stabilization fund and reserve bank policy. One is that so much gold will continue to come in that excess reserves will again "get out of hand" and somehow set off a "credit inflation" or over-promising spree in this country. The other fear is that the British pound, under the influence of rising British prices and imports, will decline, thus hurting our export trade and our domestic price level.

A higher price for gold is the now popularly imagined weapon of defense of the American economy against the deflationary effect of a cheaper pound, but it would still further accelerate the influx of gold and the consequent increase in excess reserves. Thus the banking community, and its political imitators, are doubly concerned lest on the one hand added gold lay the foundation for better business, and on the other hand lest our economy be hurt by British currency and trade competition.

The old-fashioned idea that by fixing a permanent price for gold, either of these possibilities, if it came, would check itself through its effect on gold movements, has no further following of political importance. Many men in the Street hope for a return to the gold standard, particularly the banks which have now lost the profits on gold shipments possible under it, but there is no longer the ring of righteous confidence in the hope that used to mark the old-fashioned gold standard man. Currency theories are all in flux, in the Street as well as among the economists.

Brokers' Trading Figures

The transfer of the functions of the local federal reserve agent, with the exception of those dealing with the reserve note issue, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, brought no comment in Wall Street, despite the importance originally attached to the position of Federal Reserve Agent. He was originally a representative of the Reserve Board at Washington, intended in part as a check on the local bank. Now that the control of the banks has so largely been shifted to Washington, the position of reserve agent, as part of a system of checks and balances, is no longer of importance. The system has in effect been superceded.

With the publication of further figures on member trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the Securities and Exchange Commission has indicated an apparent intention to publish these figures weekly from now on. The idea apparently is that a sympathy with its obvious aversion to speculation will be gradually developed in the minds of the public. The intention appears to be, as indicated in the June report on broker-dealer segregation, to get the Exchange or Congress to force brokers to be brokers only, floor-traders to trade only on their own account. Then, presumably, handicaps will be provided to the activity of the floor-trader, which in the apparent opinion of the SEC tends to cause wide price swings, but which in the apparent opinion of most of Wall street creates "liquidity," i. e., a lack of wide gaps between bid and asked prices.

Centralization of Trading

The Street feels that in the current question before the SEC of whether or not unlisted trading in the interior of the country should be encouraged in securities fully listed in New York, a version of the familiar centralization-decentralization question appears. Of course the interior exchanges want to increase their trading, even if at New York's expense. The New York Curb, however, appears in a little doubt as to whether more trading at Pittsburgh, for example, may not actually drum up more trading at New York.

New capital offerings of about $50,000,000 last week went poorly, the negative reaction of the investment market being in part attributed to uncertainties of the election. A few offerings have been held up for the same reason.

Government bonds have been weak but inactive. Commercial banks are selling slowly on balance, a surprising new development which appears to be linked in some way with the steady but slow expansion in commercial loans.

Chicago Business Up Sharply Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago took a real spurt during the past week due to the thousands of out-of-town football fans combining business with pleasure, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In place of the lull that usually precedes an important election, both retail and wholesale trade showed a decidedly upward tirn.

Department stores shared heavily in the football invasion, as did the hotels, transit companies, and amusements. More than 60 special trains, carrying Minnesota, Marquette, Notre Dame and Ohio State fans, each contributed its share to those who kept Chicago's cash registers literally recording one first down after another.

Wholesalers also enjoyed their share of the boom. It was estimated that more than 4500 out-of-town store owners and buyers took advantage of the special railroad rates arranged for the football events and came to the city to complete Christmas and winter buying.

Public utilities and industries showed no signs of losing any of the improvement of recent weeks. Employment and wages still continue slowly upward. Pig iron demands are still far ahead of a year ago.

Relief Payments 31 P. C. of Gain In Nation's Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Relief payments in continental United States during the two years 1935 and 1936 will total $5,145,000,000 out of a total national income in those two years of $107,430,000 or 5 per cent of the total, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

These expenditures will represent 30.9 per cent of the increase in the national income over the rate of income at the low for the depression in 1933. It is thus apparent that relief payments have ben an important factor in the expansion of the national income since 1933, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This indicates that the elimination of relief payments would result in the money income of the nation showing a rather pronounced recession.

Since relief payments are made out of borrowed money and since the credit of the Government is not inexhaustible, the prospect is that the people of the United States must eventually face a curtailment of their money income.

The elimination of relief payments at the present time would affect some sections of the country much more seriously than other sections. The percentage of the national income represented by relief payments during 1935 and 1936 will have ranged from 2.6 per cent in Connecticut to 17.3 per cent in New Mexico. More striking is the difference among states of the part which relief payments will have played in the expansion of income since 1933.

In the case of Michigan, where the automobile industry has been such a large contributor to the expansion of income, relief payments in 1935 and 1936 will have represented only 11.3 per cent of the gain made. On the other hand, in Kentucky, in North Dakota and in Wyoming, relief payments accounted for all of the gain in income. In fact in these states part of the relief money went to make up for a loss in other income. In other words, if it had not been for relief money, the people of these three states in 1935 and in 1936 would have had less income than in 1933.

Conditions in South Dakota and in Texas have been even less favorable. Income from sources other than relief payments has been so much lower in 1935 and 1936 than in 1933 that relief payments have merely served to modify the loss and have not provided the gain enjoyed by other states.

Work and Pay Rolls Show Further Gains In September Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Work and pay rolls in the manufacturing industry showed further improvement in September, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Total man hours worked were 2.6 per cent higher in September than in August. There were 1.1 per cent more workers employed whose combined pay roll totaled 2.9 per cent more than in August.

Average hourly earnings were 0.5 per cent higher in September than in the previous month, rising from 61.6 cents to 61.9 cents. Weekly earnings also gained, averaging $25.12 in September against $24.66 in August, an increase of 1.9 per cent.

Real weekly earnings, or the purchasing power of wages, advanced 1.5 per cent during the period, despite a rise of 0.4 per cent in the cost of living.

A comparison of conditions in September of this year with those of September, 1935, shows that in September, 1936, total pay roll disbursements were 22.4 per cent larger; average hourly earnings 3.0 per cent higher; and the average weekly pay envelope contained $2.56 more, an increase of 11.4 per cent. The purchasing power of the average weekly pay envelope was 7.3 per cent greater than a year ago.

The Conference Board's report shows that 9.9 per cent more workers were employed in September, 1936, as compared with September, 1935. They averaged 7.7 per cent more hours per week per worker, and their combined hours totaled 18.3 per cent more than in September, 1935.

Holiday Closings On the Exchanges

New York, Nov. 2

THE Paris Bourse, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Buenos Aires grain market were closed today in observance of All Saints Day.

Practically all of the leading securities and commodities exchanges in the United States will be closed tomorrow, election day. Several produce, dairy and livestock markets will be open. All European and Canadian financial exchanges will be open as usual.

Service Sees Rise In Trade Regardless Of Election Outcome

The current upward trend of trade volumes and industrial activity will continue during the next two months regardless of the result of the election, says the United Business Service in its current report. The service states that favorable factors predominate in the economic outlook, and cites the following important lifting forces which are operating to sustain the improvement:

1. Large automobile production scheduled.
2. Total farm income running above last year.
3. Upward trend of construction contracts.
4. Continued low interest rates; ample supply of credit; rising trend of commercial loans.
5. Deflated level of inventories.
6. Increased corporate earnings and dividends.
7. Existence of large unfilled orders for goods.
8. Passing of the uncertainty of the election.

The service points out, however, that there are a number of important depressing factors which should hamper further improvement and which may bring about a temporary setback in the upward trend of business in the first quarter of 1937. These include:

1. Burden of social security taxes on industry.
2. Uncertainty as to Supreme Court decisions.
3. Fear of repercussions from European troubles.
4. Possibility of more restrictive legislation.
5. Probability of renewed labor troubles.
6. Likelihood of curtailment in federal spending.
7. Problem of an unbalanced budget.
8. Continuation of the unemployment problem.

Los Angeles First City During Month In Home Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Los Angeles became the leading city in the country during September in the volume of construction of one and two-family residences, outdistancing 87 other leading cities, including New York and Detroit, according to a Federal Housing Administration analysis of figures gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The total spent for that class of construction last month in Los Angeles was $2,642,560, a 1936 record, and topping June, the previous high month, by $70,000.

New York, the consistent leader in construction of one and two-family dwellings, was second with $2,571,925; Detroit was third with $2,532,760; Washington, D. C., was fourth with $946,775; Houston, Texas, was fifth with $798,174 and Miami was sixth with $803,501.

The September figures showed that one and two-family construction has encountered no slump of any consequence since last March, especially in the leading dozen cities which have held to consistent totals throughout the spring, summer and early fall. Detroit's and New York's totals have not dropped under $2,000,000 in any month and Los Angeles has been under that mark only once since March.

Again in September, California grouped 17 cities in the list each with $100,000 or more of one and two-family construction; Ohio was represented by seven cities, Texas and New York by six and Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin by five each.

Residential building, according to the September figures, has made some striking gains all over the country, especially in the Far West and the South. In September, 1935, only 32 cities recorded residential construction on one and two family dwellings in excess of $100,000 each. Throughout 1936 an average of 90 cities have been listed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report of cities having $100,000 or more of residential building on one and two-family dwellings.

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Mussolini Calls Speech Fascist Marching Orders

MILAN, Nov. 2 (AP)—The text of Premier Benito Mussolini's speech here follows:

Blackshirts of Milan: By means of the speech which I am about to make to you and for which I ask, and you will give me, a few dozen minutes of your attention, I intend to lay down the position of Fascist Italy with regard to its relations with other peoples in this so turgid and disquieting moment.

The high level of your political education allows me to lay before you those problems which elsewhere are debated in so-called Parliaments, even at so-called democratic banquets.

I shall be extremely brief, but I add that every o /e of my words has been weighed.

To Clarify Atmosphere

If one wishes to clarify the European atmosphere it is first necessary to clear the table of all illusions, of all conventional falsehoods and the lies that still constitute relics of the great shipwreck of Wilsonian ideology.

One of these illusions is already flat, the illusion of disarmament. No one wishes to disarm first, and for all to disarm together is impossible and absurd.

In any event, when a conference for disarmament meets the Geneva rule functions in full. This rule consists of blowing up anthills until they become mountains.

On these mountains is concentrated for some days all the glare of Kleig lights and world publicity. Then, at a certain moment, out from these mountains comes a tiny mouse, which ends up running around a labyrinth of procedure which for fertile invention has no precedent in history.

Caustic on Collective Security

For us Fascisti, in the habit of examining with cool eye the reality of life in history, another illusion we reject is that which passed by the name of collective security. Collective security never existed, does not exist, and will never exist. A virile people provides within its own borders its collective security and refuses to confide its destiny to uncertain hands of third persons.

Another illusion it is necessary to reject is indivisible peace. Indivisible peace could have only this meaning, indivisible war. Thus, peoples refuse, and justly so, to fight for interests that do not concern them.

The League of Nations is based on the absurdity of the principle of absolute juridical parity among all states; whereas the states are different from one another, at least from the viewpoint of their historic responsibility.

"League Must Reform"

For the League of Nations the dilemma is expressed in very clear terms, either reform itself or to perish. Since it is extremely difficult for the League to reform itself, as far as we are concerned it can perish in peace.

At any event, we have not forgotten and we will not forget that the League of Nations has organized by methods of diabolical diligence an iniquitous siege against the people of Italy and tried to starve her men, women and children, tried to shatter our military force and the work of civilization being carried on 2500 to 5000 miles distant in another land.

It did not succeed, not because it did not want to, but because it found itself faced by the compact unity of the Italian people, capable of all sacrifices and also of fighting the 52 coalition states.

Now, in order to make a policy of peace it is not necessary to pass through the corridors of the League of Nations.

Sanctions Blamed

Here I make what in navigation is called the ship's position.

After 17 years of polemics, recrimination and misunderstandings of problems left in suspense, accords with France were reached in January, 1935. Those accords could and should have opened a new epoch of truly friendly relations between the two countries. But sanctions came along. Naturally, friendship experienced its first freezing.

We were then on the eve of winter. Winter passed; spring came and with spring our triumph and victory.

Sanctions continued to be applied with truly meticulous vigor. For almost two months after we were in Addis Ababa sanctions still continued.

Criticism of France

It is a classical case of the letter which kills the spirit; of formalism which strangles the living, concrete reality of life!

France today still holds her finger pointed at the yellowing ledgers of Geneva, saying:

"The empire of the dead ex-lion of Judah [Haile Selassie] is still alive." [Much laughter.]

But aside from the schoolmasters of Geneva, what in reality does our victory mean? That the empire of the ex-Negus is more than dead.

And it is quite evident that as long as the French Government maintains toward us an attitude of waiting and reserve we cannot but do otherwise.

Swiss Position

One of the countries bordering Italy, with whom our relations were and are and always will be extremely friendly, is Switzerland. It is a little country but of very great importance both for its ethnical composition and for its geographical position, which it occupies at the crossroads of Europe.

By the accords of July 11 a new epoch was opened in the history of modern Austria. The accords of July 11—let all hurried and badly informed commentators take note—were known and approved by me as of June 5, and it is my conviction that such accords strengthened the governmental make-up of this State, giving greater guarantee for its independence.

Justice for Hungary

Until justice shall be rendered to Hungary there cannot be a definite systematization of interests in the Danubian Basin.

Hungary is a truly great but disabled veteran. Four million Magyars live beyond her present borders. By desiring to follow the dictate of too abstract justice, one fell into an injustice that is perhaps greater.

The sentiments of the Italian people toward the Magyar people are marked by thorough recognition—which moreover is reciprocal—of their military qualities, their courage and their spirit of sacrifice.

There will perhaps come soon a solemn occasion in which the sentiments of the Italian people will find public, clamorous manifestation.

The fourth country bordering Italy is Yugoslavia. Recently the atmosphere between the two countries was greatly improved.

Do you remember that two years ago in this same square I made a clear reference to the possibility of establishing relations of cordial friendship between the two countries? Speaking again on this same subject today, I declare that necessary conditions, moral, political and economic, exist today for putting relations between these two countries on a new basis of true and concrete friendship.

German Relations

In addition to these four countries bordering Italy, a great country recently aroused vast sympathy from the masses of the Italian people. I speak of Germany. The meetings at Berlin had as a result an understanding between the two countries on definite problems, some of which are particularly troublesome these days.

But these understandings which have been consecrated verbally and duly signed—this Berlin-Rome protocol is not a barrier. It is rather an axis around which all European States animated by a desire for peace may collaborate on troubles.

Germany, although surrounded and solicited, did not adhere to sanctions.

Empire Recognition

By the accord of July 11 an element of dissension between Berlin and Rome disappeared. May I remind you, even before the meeting in Berlin, Germany had practically recognized the Empire of Rome.

It is no wonder if we today raise the banner of anti-bolshevism. This is our old banner! We were born under this sign! We have fought against this enemy! We have conquered it through our sacrifices of blood!

This is because what is called bolshevism and communism is today—listen well to me—only super-capitalism of a state carried to its most ferocious extreme. It is not, therefore, the negation of a system, but the development and sublimation of this system, and the time has come to put an end to it. This might be by opposing fascism and democracy to it.

"Terra Incognita".

Truly, one can say that this, our great Italy, is still the great unknown. If many of those ministers and deputies and such who speak in order to listen to themselves decided just once to cross the frontiers of Italy they would be convinced that if there is a country where concrete, real and substantial democracy has been realized this country is Italy of the Fascist era.

We are not like true, authentic reactionaries of all countries. We are not embalmers of the past; we are anticipators of the future. We do not carry to its extreme consequences the capitalistic civilization, above all in its mechanical, almost inhuman aspect. We create a new synthesis through which fascism opens the road to a human, true civilization of work.

I have been occupied up to this point with the continent. But Italy is an island. It is necessary for Italians little by little to take on an insular mentality, because it is the only method for taking all problems of naval defense of the nation in their true light.

The Mediterranean

Italy is an island which emerges from the Mediterranean. This sea—I address myself here also toward the English, who perhaps at this moment are listening by radio—this sea is the highroad of Great Britain, one of the many highroads or, rather, short cuts through which the British Empire reaches its outlying territory more rapidly.

Let it be said between parentheses that when the Italian Negrelli projected the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez he was considered—above all, in England—as scatterbrained.

If the Mediterranean is for others a highroad, for us Italians it is life. We have said a thousand times, and I repeat, that we do not intend to menace this road, we do not intend to interrupt it. But we say, on the other hand, our rights and vital interests must be respected.

There are no other alternatives. The reasoning brains of the British Empire must realize the thing is done and is irrevocable. The sooner the better.

Bilateral Conflicts

Bilateral conflicts are not to be thought of, and even less a conflict which from bilateral would become immediately European. There is, therefore, only one solution, direct, rapid and complete understanding of the basis of recognition of reciprocal interests.

But if this does not come about, if in fact—and I refuse to believe it from today on—one is really thinking of suffocating the life of the Italian people in that sea which was the sea of Rome, very well! Let it be known that the Italian people would spring to their feet like one man, ready for combat with a determination which would have real precedence in history.

"Marching Orders"

Milan comrades, let us turn to our own affairs: Marching orders for the fifth year of fascism are the following:

Peace with all, with those near and afar. Armed peace! Therefore, our program of armaments for land, sea and sky will be regularly developed.

Acceleration of all productive energies of the nation, in agricultural and industrial fields. Development of the corporative system to its definite realization.

But here is a duty I confide you, oh Milanese of this most ardent and most Fascist Milan which has revealed its great soul these days. I confide in you, oh Milanese of this generous working and untiring Milan, this duty:

You must place yourselves, as you will place yourselves, as an advance guard for the development of the empire so as to make it in the shortest possible period an element of well-being, of power, of glory for the nation.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (Second Church): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Manitoba

Virden: Church Building, 8:30 p. m., Nov 9.

Ontario

London: Church Edifice, 815 p. m., Nov. 9.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Technical School, Ross Street, East. 3:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

England

Cheshire

Wallasey: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Durham

Darlington: Co-operative Hall, Priestgate, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Kent

Canterbury: Foresters Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Lancashire

Accrington: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Southport: Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

London

London (Third Church): The Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, W. 1, 2:45 p. m., Nov. 15 Admission by ticket; free to all on application.
London (Tenth Church): Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
London (Second and Eleventh Churches): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Regent Cinema, Hanley, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Germany

Berlin (Third Church): Lehrer Vereinshaus am Alexanderplatz, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20. In German.
Bremerhaven (First Church, Bremerhaven and Wesermunde): Gosslers Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 17.
Dresden (First Church): Gewerbehaussaal, 4 p. m., Nov. 19. In German.
Dresden (Third Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra Alle 13, Dresden A, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Hannover (Second Church): Konzerthaus, an der Goethebrücke, 8 p. m., Nov. 16. In German.

United States

California

Alameda (First Church): Church Auditorium, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Berkeley (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Oakland (Sixth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, near Telegraph Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Vallejo: Vallejo Junior High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Hawaii

Hilo: Church Edifice, Wailuka Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Honolulu: McKinley High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 23; Church Edifice, 1588 Punahou Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov 13.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple Auditorium, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, Wabash Avenue at Congress Street, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 12.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1103 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Edifice, Second and Lexington Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
Evansville: Bosse High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Whiting: Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Iowa City: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Kansas

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 10. Radiocast Station WHDH.
Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Nov. 5 and 6.
West Roxbury: Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
East Milton: State Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Haverhill: First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 13.
Quincy: Senior High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Waltham: Hovey Memorial Building, 545 Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road at Horger, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Escanaba: Church Edifice, 325 South Thirteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Flint (First Church): Longfellow School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Manistee: Church Edifice, Pine and Fifth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Owosso: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, Church and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12
Pontiac: Pontiac High School, 4 p. m., Nov. 8.
Royal Oak: Senior High School Auditorium, 709 North Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Auditorium, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Montgomery City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3534 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Webster Groves: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

New Jersey

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 87-11 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Herkimer: Herkimer High School, West German and Bellinger Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Olean: The First Presbyterian Church, Laurens Street, corner Second Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Patchogue: Patchogue High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 9.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Port Chester: Rye High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Schenectady: Erie Theater, Wedgeway Building, Erie Boulevard and State Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Watertown: South Junior High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

North Dakota

Bismarck: City Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Jamestown: Alfred Dickey Public Library, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Minot: Ward County Court House, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Ohio

Bowling Green: Senior High School Auditorium, West Wooster and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9

Oklahoma

Enid: Education Building, Independence and Market, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Pennsylvania

Butler: The Armory, 218 North Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.
Harrisburg: Forum, Educational building, State Capitol park, Walnut street, near Fifth street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Metropolitan Opera house, Broad and Poplar streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music hall, 4400 Forbes street, Oakland, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School auditorium, Garrett road and Sherbrook boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.

South Dakota

Mitchell: City hall, Second and Rowley streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.

Texas

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Tyler: Tyler High School auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Vermont

Barre: Woman's Club hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Burlington: City hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Virginia

Richmond: The Mosque, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth avenue at East Denny way, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Huge Pilings For River Bed

Eight-ton pilings 50 feet long and shaped like pencils are being driven into the Colorado river bed to form a foundation for the headgates and sluiceways for Imperial diversion dam and the All American canal.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 8; Dec. 6, 13; Jan 3, 10; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 6, Jan 3, Feb. 7.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., Nov. 8, 15, 22; 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc.; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan 17.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 6, Jan 3, Feb. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 8, 22; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 22, Dec. 27, Jan. 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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SECRETARY-Stenographer-Correspondent—12 years' commercial experience, knowledge credits, desires position New York or Boston. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

W. G. SWARTZ
Norfolk, Virginia
Wearables for Miss and Matron. for the gayest of social affairs. for business and quiet afternoons. for school, college and sports.

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911
A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5301

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Try our excellent dye work—it will please you. Rugs, cleaning that will bear inspection. Our rug department is equipped to clean your finest rugs.
Elite Laundry Co.
Phone 21-125
Charleston, W. Va.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
Coiffure Reflections
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 87-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Model Laundry
High Class Workmanship
Third Ave., Near 20th Street

MORGANTOWN

Kropff Bros.
Graduate Member American Gem Society
Jewelry—Diamonds—Gem Stones.
A Book on Diamonds upon request.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE BUILDING

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1378
Phone M 9265 Res. Phone H 2522

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M85

JENKINS GROCETERIA, LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Sporting goods of all descriptions—keep the youngsters out-of-doors—are being offered in our popular Sporting Goods Department. Phone 27141.

Henry, Graham & Reid Ltd.
FURNITURE, RUGS DRAPERIES
9905 Jasper Avenue

BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
STYLE SHOPPED
10171-3 101 STREET

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
Let us do that heaviest household task—your washing.
11060 Jasper Ave. Phones { 26114 26115

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
LEGAL *and* COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations Remodelling—All Trades

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

For the Freshest of Flowers
WALTER RAMSAY LIMITED
Florists
10346 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton

Nippon Silks, Limited
Specialists in dress goods, hosiery, lingerie and Japanese novelties.
10075 Jasper Avenue Phone 24372

WINNIPEG

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Refresh your Wardrobe with
New Neckwear
Hand crocheted Irish lace on dazzling white pique! New tunic or waist length panels of faggoted pique with centre lace insertion and demure pique collar.
$1.59 and $1.98
Neckwear, Main Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

A black business handled white
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. MacNamara Manager Ph. { Bus. 42 871 Res. 404 150

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAPHAEL-MACK
ROYAL CONNAUGHT BUILDING
Women's Apparel and Millinery
Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
F. I. CAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2786

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '83
73 KING STREET, EAST

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, *Mgr.*
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call
For the Women who know and want the best.

Liberty LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

HAMILTON (Continued)

You'll Enjoy a Visit to
ROBINSON'S
Coffee Shop
and
Soda Fountain
Delicious coffee, tasty sandwiches, afternoon tea, special business women's lunches and full course dinners served amid gay new surroundings on the Street Floor.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 976
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Fine Stationery For Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
127 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair 718

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 5 Motor Delivering

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees, Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1940

OTTAWA

Murphy-Gamble LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE COLES LIMITED
719 Yonge Street RA 5111
Branches
138 Danforth Ave. GE. 2251
930 St. Clair Ave., W. LL. 9953
211 Ronces Valles Ave. LL. 0133
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
El. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7796
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Bruce - McKinnon
OR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378
WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my gentleman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

MISS TOPLEY THOMAS
Teacher of
READING, PUBLIC SPEAKING DRAMATIC ART
Class and Private Lessons
21 Prince Arthur Ave. Toronto
HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116

Hunter's Groceteria
2080 QUEEN STREET E.
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
WOOLNOUGH SHOP

FLEXEES
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL GIRDLE AND FOUNDATIONS
$5.00 to $25.00

We carry a full range of boned corsets in front and back lace, inner belts and foundations, brassieres and bandeaus.

You will enjoy our fitting service
OPEN EVENINGS
Rand. 2129 32 Bloor St. W.

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Egg's
Midway 3541

MARY MacPHERSON
Corset Shop
Individual Figure Grooming
KAYSER HOSE AND LINGERIE
229 Yonge St. (at Shuter) EL. 5757

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Year's Continuous Service

WINDSOR

GRAND ARRAY OF FINER
Persian Lamb
STYLE-SMART *LAZARE* COATS
Also Broadtail, Lapin and Caracul
"HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM"
L. P. LAZARE & CO.
14 Chatham St., East Phone 3-2418

Nicholas Coal Company, Limited
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
Originators of "Poca-Blox," the Ideal Packaged Fuel
We Specialize in Quality, Service
TECUMSEH AT JANETTE PHONE 3-6311

The Falcon
The English Hostelry
Where Discriminating People
Entertain
East of Toronto on the Kingston Highway

NANNETTE HAT SHOP
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
201 Ryrie Bldg. (Yonge at Shuter) EL. 6502

COMFORT AND STYLE
SHOES, $8.50—$11.00

Cantilever Shoe Shop
18 BLOOR ST. W.
MIdway 5222
Rubbers and Galoshes for All Our Shoes

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
Coronation
. . . a glowing new red, a vibrant blue, jewel-like purples and golds . . . fashion captures the pulse of magnificence, symbolic of Coronation elegance. See the new shades . . . in

- Formal and informal dresses
- Gloves
- Rich fabrics
- Millinery

Simpson's

A Morgan Purchase Assures You of *The Hall Mark of Quality*

HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
MONTREAL

YOUR CAR
Given Special Attention for Winter Driving at
HAYES GARAGE
1179 Drummond Street
Prestone, Antifreeze, Heaters, Defrosters, etc. INSTALLED
Marq. 6926 El. 2284

SHOP AT FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
Featuring—
ELIZABETH ARDEN
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FRENCH PERFUMES
ELMHURST ICE CREAM
Harry F. Gold
CHEMIST IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
TELEPHONE PL. 2635

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

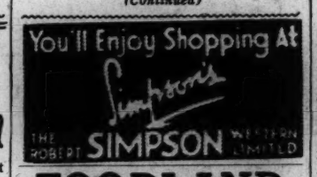
SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Contractors
H. OATES, Mgr.
After Nov. 1 will be located at
1816 Scarth Street
REGINA

LET FLOWERS
Convey Your Greetings
THE REGINA FLORIST
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block Tel. 22916

REGINA (Continued)



FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

Regina's Leading Shoe Store
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Selby Tru-poise for Women
Florsheims for Men
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1860 Hamilton St. Regina

SASKATOON

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ACCOMPANISTS

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN (L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.) 53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758. Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach, available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

RAVENSCROFT HOTEL
BROMLEY KENT
3 minutes station, 15 minutes rail service to London. Terms from 3 guineas. Beautiful garden. Quiet; comfort assured. Tennis. Good cuisine. Telephone Ravensbourne 3040.

LONDON — Divan bed-sitting rooms with board; from 2 gns.; 2 min. Russell Square. 2 Brunswick Mansions, Handel St., W. C. 1.

79 INVERNESS TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2. GUEST HOUSE—Attractive, quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. Bays. 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER — ERNEST A. NEALE, 19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1. Phone Euston 1071, 1072

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernardi) Costumes de ville de réception et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

MADAME FREDA 50, Seymour St., W. 1. PAD. 7592. Afternoon and Evening Dresses at moderate prices. Good cut and personal attention.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses. 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency (Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Lancaster Gate—Ladies only; unfurnished rooms, baths, kitchenettes, C. H. W.; select; from £1; private baths, kitchenettes from £1.12.6. 8 Cleveland Sq., W. 2. Padd. 0919.

LONDON, 50 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8—Flatlet house in quiet square; all modern conveniences; luxurious divans. P. O. telephones, constant hot water, concealed basins and bureau; spacious and attractive dining room; resident owner; terms including breakfast: Singles from 35/-, doubles from £3.10.0. No extras. Other meals optional. WEstern 2864.

FLATS TO LET

LEWISHAM, S. E. 13—FURNISHED FLAT, TOP FLOOR, all conveniences, comfortable, suitable for 2; moderate rent; near train and bus routes. 45, Granville Park. Tel. Lee Green 0493.

LONDON, N. 19—Attractive self-contained family flat, 4 good sized rooms and bathroom, geyser; modern conveniences; near station and buses. Box M-824, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, N. 8—Unfurnished, in private house, 3 rooms, 1 fitted as kitchen, gas points, electric light, etc.; 25/- weekly. Box M-824, BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD—A beautifully furnished maisonette to be let; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting, large kitchen, bathroom, h. and c. water in rooms; every modern convenience; garden; close to stations. Box M-445—BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1883

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 69 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2839

MORGANS GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial. Satisfaction or money returned with every used car. Extended payments for used and new cars. Special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors. Demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, Nr. Whiteleys. Telephone Bayswater 0965.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive rental. Box M-2390, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

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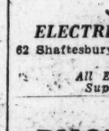

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Editorials

Self-Government in Action

TOMORROW witnesses democracy's grandest demonstration. Never anywhere in the world before have 44,000,000 people—the number expected to vote in America's election—gone to the polls to determine what their government shall be. As a spectacle this march of the ballot stirs the citizen's imagination. As a display of democracy it warms the patriot's heart.

At a time when millions of people are permitted no voice in their government or are asked merely to ratify decisions already made by their rulers, this exercise of the franchise freely and without fear must inspire every man who senses even faintly the moral and spiritual values of self-government, of persuasion instead of force. A campaign at times too closely resembles war, with moderates and nonpartisans subjected to all the pressures of neutrals. In arousing men and women to vote there is too much haste, too much personal urgency, too much unfairness. Yet if the people are awakened to study their national and local problems the cost is not too great.

Today there is every evidence that the people of the United States have been awakened as they have not been for two generations. And there is assurance that they sense the underlying issues. Anyone who has made it his business or pleasure to talk with voters in all sections of society must be convinced that the great majority have a good idea of what the shouting is all about and will vote primarily for what they consider the national welfare.

Probably never before has the American electorate been so assailed to put politics on the pocketbook level. Never have politicians come so close to bribing ballots. Never have they offered such frank rewards to various groups. Never in recent times have appeals been put on such a selfish and sectional basis. To many thoughtful Americans this pocketbook politics, this partisan paternalism, offers the greatest threat to good government. Bloc pressures could destroy the normal functioning of the representative system. Federal paternalism could demoralize the electorate and set up a dangerous centralization. We do not believe materialism can govern the American people. When they enter the sanctum of the voting booth to perform their duty, the great majority will put the decision on a higher basis.

The demonstration of democracy will not be complete when the vote is recorded. The self-control and good will with which the result is accepted are vital parts of the process. The American people have shown a great capacity to be good sports in their elections. They have also shown such capacity for intelligent self-government as to make unnecessary any form of regimentation in this country. Even the 1876 result which was contrary to popular desires and obtained only by federal control of some states, was accepted. There will be no question about picking up and going on happily this year. And this will be the more true the more conscientiously the voters lay aside selfish purposes and seek only for what is right and just and in the general welfare.

With such seeking we can have confidence in the result. Democracy flowered under the old Puritan conviction that each man was able to obtain divine guidance without aid of priest or politician and that each man's expression of his honest and best judgment was to be respected as reflecting something of God's purposes. Today those who believe in democracy can do no better than rely on the assurance that despite appeals to materialism appeal can still be made to divine guidance. And where that appeal is made the true spiritual nature of men maintains them under God's government.

Hewing to the Shakespearean Line

IN A Shakespearean production, how much attention should be paid to Shakespeare? This question has been raised by the great success in England of the American film version of "Romeo and Juliet," and the new low record for a Shakespeare play in London established by Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky's presentation of "Antony and Cleopatra," which ran for four nights only.

The problem might seem to be solved by the fact that, whereas Mr. Komisarjevsky's production was highly fantasticized, perverse both in costume and in casting, the film is a comparatively straightforward picturization of Shakespeare's story. But the matter is not so simple as that. Many of the greatest Shakespearean actors have won high triumphs by showing Shakespeare no more respect than did Mr. Komisarjevsky. Garrick, for example, used to play "King Lear" in a travestied version that finished with a happy ending.

The fact is that perverse and fantastic production of Shakespeare set the stage for more straightforward and sober ones. Productions that make Portia literally stand on her head, or dress Macbeth in a kilt and a steel helmet, as has been done in Britain in the last few years, actually make a *Shakespearean* Shakespeare production come with a delightful freshness and novelty. To them partly, no doubt, is due the triumphant popularity of the workmanlike presentations of the London Open Air Theater and the Stratford Memorial performances.

Colonies—a Secret Agreement?

PROVOCATIVE as was the British Conservative Party's resolution at Margate in declaring that the question of Britain's making territorial contributions to the settlement of international colonial problems was "indiscussible," the response to this announcement in Germany was even more surprising.

German leaders have advanced their claims to colonies to a point where retraction would seem impossible. Nevertheless, when the Margate resolution snapped over the world's cables, it produced no outward sparks in Berlin. Instead, of sharp reiterations of colonial demands, German leaders presented to the world an announcement that the Reich Colonial League would soon be dissolved.

Dissolution was ascribed to tactical reasons, however, and was not to be interpreted as a surrender by Germany of her right to repossess certain colonies and mandated areas. What those tactical reasons were becomes an interesting question as Europe's diplomatic sands shift in ways imperceptible to the average observer. One of the most startling of possible "tactical" reasons has been suggested by Lord Strabolgi, who thinks it not improbable Germany already has received assurances from London that the colonial question will be settled to her satisfaction. This is the way Lord Strabolgi puts it:

> Those who can read the signs aright find considerable evidence that there is a secret understanding between important personages in London (high permanent officials and a select coterie of cabinet ministers, bankers, etc.) and certain of those who surround Herr Hitler and have influence with him.

Lord Strabolgi offers little ground to assume that a secret understanding between Britain and Germany would be based on altruistic motives, however. He says, "In practice the real moulders of British policy at the present time are primarily concerned with maintaining British possession and prestige as cheaply as possible." He considers that the British Government, being controlled by Conservatives, inclines to co-operation with fascists and other rightist forces everywhere, and that fear of communism in some British quarters is further accentuating a pro-German trend in England.

"Rightist" as parts of British foreign policy may appear, British support for the monetary agreement to facilitate Leftist France's currency devaluation and pave the way for revived economic co-operation between the big European democracies and the United States is more significant. For it shows how eagerly Britain welcomes direct co-operation among the world's leading democracies to ease those economic strains which have helped set up dictatorship in Europe.

In another way, too, this type of agreement is more significant than the possible Anglo-German understanding to which Lord Strabolgi's evidence points. In the kind of world environment which development of sound economic agreement would encourage, a nation might be prosperous without overseas possessions, finding her markets everywhere, and her access to raw materials opened wide by her ability to pay for what she needed. In such a world, the possession of colonies would appear less than indispensable.

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FAMILY folk in Massachusetts will vote tomorrow on three questions of intimate importance to every family town and family city in the State:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?
3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

Will citizens vote "Yes" on Question 1? Will citizens who have always opposed the return of the saloon, whether it be called a bar, a tavern or a cocktail lounge?

Will parents who feel that every beckoning door to the sort of establishments provided for in this question is an invitation to their young sons and daughters to take the first step in fastening the drink habit on themselves?

Will motorists or pedestrians who don't wish to ride or walk streets made unsafe by other motorists who may have stopped at bars just to oblige passengers and then found themselves taking a nip, too?

Will real estate owners who have been petitioning, as they have in at least one town, for the revocation of licenses of drinking places near their property because the noise drives tenants to find other apartments where they can sleep, and because the proximity of bars to residential property nearly always lowers its value?

Will householders who have a similar interest in property values, or who have found their own homes disturbed and the character of their neighborhoods lowered by the presence of saloons under various aliases?

And who will vote "Yes" on Questions 2 and 3?

Not anyone who realizes that to do so is to approve of the same evil only in less degree, and that many of the same dangers are entertained however drink is sold. Those who would keep the damaging influence of liquor out of families by keeping it out of the family community will vote "No" on all these questions. They will make sure to reject all three proposals.

Music of New Spheres

Book News of the Day

REVOLUTIONS in physical science are like short skirts and boyish bobs—decidedly out of style. Long-term examination discloses them to be mere skirmishes or insurrections in what might better be called a neo-scientific risorgimento, or as Karl K. Darrow interprets it, THE RENAISSANCE OF PHYSICS (New York: Macmillan. $3).

Instead of cannonading citadels of so-called old schools, Dr. Darrow elects the less spectacular approach of unveiling continuities of thought behind recent discoveries. His thesis lauds the ability of modern physics to supplement rather than supplant the old. He finds the partial adequacy of old ideas to new discoveries surprisingly helpful. Existent theories have merely been expanded to include new phenomena undreamed of a century ago.

The physicist is seen today to have the same equipment his predecessors possessed. He reduces all physical experience to the same mechanics, heat and waves, measuring similar pressures, lengths, twist and temperatures. Electrons, photons, X-rays and gamma particles constitute but new fields for his mechanical or thermal apparatus, and the mathematics involved in the mechanics of stars and their satellites applies surprisingly well to the planetary motions of atomic particles.

And so, it is like listening to the music of new spheres when Physicist Darrow expands into book form his lectures of a year ago in the Lowell Institute, Boston. Conservatively he writes:

> It is true that the expansion and remodeling of physics have lately been so great as to justify strong language to describe them—and yet language not quite so strong as one frequently hears. Sometimes people speak of classical physics as having been upset, or overthrown, or repudiated, or revolutionized. Their claims should be discounted. They have cause for what they say, but their words are much too vehement. No one ought to talk of a revolution in physics unless he adds at once that never has there been a revolution anywhere more gradual, more cautious, more tenacious of the virtues of the old régime.

In no sense of the word can "The Renaissance of Physics" be considered a textbook. Nor is it light reading. Yet the author gives a wealth of explanatory matter to fill admirably those yawning gaps between the history of physics and modern experimentation with cyclotrons, atom-smashing generators, Wilson cloud chambers and diffraction grating spectographs.

H. B. N.

Abie Wins Her G

ABIE has a medal. That's our car. She has a gay, red "G" pasted on her windshield. She got it for crossing the Alps.

After we had gone over the top and coasted for many miles, we were stopped at a tiny village called Ferleiten in a deep, green valley of the same name. A red-cheeked woman, wearing a Tyrolean costume, greeted us, collected the third and last section of our toll ticket, and invited us to come back to her Alps again. Then she took a sticker from a red leather bag and pasted it on Abie. It meant, "You did your duty, little car, in bringing a Kansas family safely over the highest highway in Europe, so accept this badge of distinction."

Gross Glockner Ahead!

Abie said nothing, for I think she was worried about her brakes, which were very, very hot. You might surmise that the reason she said nothing was because she is one of those strong, silent cars. But she is not—not silent. You can hear her a long way off. The "G" stands for Gross Glockner, which means Big Glockner, the highest peak in Austria. We went over the pass which runs along its shoulder and is claimed to be Europe's highest road.

A ride on this magnificent road gives one a feeling of realization and mastery. It makes storybooks come true. Journeying through central Europe by train one gazes at superb peaks, but they are very far away. There is an occasional glimpse of glaciers, but they seem utterly inaccessible.

In books and papers one sees pictures of young men, with ropes and picks, toiling up awe-inspiring heights, but such feats appear infinitely beyond the realm of ordinary people. Now, however, thanks to the Gross Glockner road, we travel to the top of the Alps almost without effort. We just sit in our little car, step on the gas, watch her slip around the many sharp curves, and before we know it are 8500 feet above the sea—looking down upon glaciers.

At the hut where we took some refreshment we could count thirty-seven peaks over 10,000 feet high. The Austrians love their "three thousanders," as they call them. At the same time we could see nineteen glaciers. We could almost reach out and stroke the white beards of those majestic old giants.

The Great Glockner grades are not very steep and the road is eighteen feet wide, so driving over the Alps here requires care and patience rather than skill. There are places where one has to go on first for a mile or so at a time and that makes some engines boil. But there are springs of cold water at frequent intervals, where one can stop and cool the machine. There are many parking places, too, and twenty-five telephone booths from which assistance can be asked for if necessary. There are many gasoline pumps along the way, too.

But our little Abie needed neither rest nor water. She went bravely up to the very top without boiling. She was born in Austria among the mountains, and there's nothing which so utterly disgraces an Austrian car as to boil. They wheeze a bit, but they keep cool. That's like the Austrians; they let the other people get excited.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Car and the Camel

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mr. Markham's highly interesting and valuable Holy Land articles now running in the Monitor there are flashes of humor often playing in and out over his vast and sacred theme. This is particularly evident in his account of how he and his Arab-driven automobile skidded for fifteen miles on the way from Kochek to Mosul. Their car finally landed in a ditch, and was lifted out by a "spirited patriarch." "My camel never gets stuck," he boasted, with "a giant of a laugh" at the travelers' dilemma.

What a perfect example of prejudice versus progress! It sees only the momentary failure, the difficulty and the ditch, and ignores the miles and miles of speed and span crossed from one important point to another, making possible no end of worth-while accomplishment.

Car or camel—what does it signify? It is the thought that guides either along the way of life or binds it down in the ditch.

Of nomads, Mr. Markham says, "He is free, free of time, free of boundaries. . . . The life they see is whole, unified, simple. They master it." "And he is brotherly." "The unyielding nomad law prevents one from hoarding two goatskins of water while his brother thirsts."

New York, N. Y. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY

Maintaining Free Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Against Leagues Against," raised the question whether the American League Against War and Fascism and the American League Against Communism favor democracy, or are merely "against" something each dislikes. I can reply only for our organization. We are unequivocally for democracy. I know from close daily experience that the small minority of Communists in the League Against War and Fascism are as eager to maintain democratic rights in our country as are all our other members. We strive to protect democracy, so that needed social changes may be achieved through the ballot and other legal means which are the instruments of the democratic process. We wish to maintain free speech, free press, freedom of assembly and of worship, as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States. If these rights continue as the safety valve for the justified social unrest of this time, no one need fear a violent upheaval by communists or any revolutionary group.

But in many of our states we have noted with apprehension the encroachments on free speech, some of which have received fitting rebuke in Monitor editorials. Because of these manifestations, we are convinced that only a people's front of all individuals and organizations opposed to fascism as well as war will avail to preserve our fundamental rights and liberties as Americans. If we can present the issue fairly to our people, if Americans can grasp the tragic lesson of the crushing of freedom in Spain by the international united front of fascism, we believe that our country can avoid being either bludgeoned or beguiled by demagogues into submission to the mesmerism which has engulfed one nation after another in recent years.

ELEANOR DODDRIDGE BRANNAN, Chairman
New York City Division, American League Against War and Fascism

Cheap Labor in America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In America it is generally thought that our labor standards are higher than those of other countries. Therefore, it may be a considerable surprise to Americans to learn that people in other countries believe there are exceptions to this rule, and that in the production of some commodities the United States is the country that employs the cheap labor.

Says a writer in the Australian Dried Fruits News, official organ of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, commenting on conditions in the raisin industry, which in the United States is confined to the State of California:

> California can produce much more cheaply than Australia, as she exploits cheap foreign labor in her vineyards. These are worked mainly by Armenians, Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Greek and Negro labor. The labor conditions on the Californian vineyards are hard and cruel. We would not care to see such conditions existing in Australian vineyards.

San Francisco, Calif. A. C. PRENDERGAST

Lupe Goes Into Politics

IT WAS Saturday morning—the time I like to revel in housewifely arts. My little Mexican maid was expected early and we had planned to make chili sauce after a recipe of her grandmother's. But my garden in the autumn sunshine presented an opera stage draped in coral Queen's Crown. Blue Mexican morning glories were trumpeting for a cosmos ballet which swayed tiptoe in the breeze and pirouetted in fluted skirts of yellow, rose and orchid. I took a stubborn sonnet to the glider under a huisache tree to wait for Lupe and was soon wrestling with iambics.

A mockingbird in a near-by retama recalled me to the fact that Lupe was late—late for the first time since that summer when she had begged to work for me because I had "beeg fine feeg trees." When she did arrive she was a bouncing ball of contrition and excitement.

"*Señora*," she began pantingly, "You theenk I forget you, but no. Sometheeng exciting have happen at last. I have gone into politics!" She dropped down upon a hassock and added naively, "You maybe ache with curiosity to heat all about it, yis?"

"Certainly," I replied, "but what about the chili sauce we were going to make today?"

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I have already manage. I buy all theengs with money you gave me, and my madre say if I am in politics she will make chili sauce in our beeg kettle on our charcoal stove in back yard with plenty of pepper, and you have only to send empty jars by me. Is not thees done with smartness of politics by Lupe?

"Today, *Señora*," she continued, "there are owther business very secret and eemportant. I have already been at headquarters to tell that slow poker, Max Schultze, who is camp pains manager, what to do. He say, 'Lupe, we have plenty of time already yet.' But I tell him, 'Stitch in time make the pot boil.'"

"Are you running for president?" I asked.

"No, *Señora*," she answered, "I do not run for anybody. I stand steel and count votes. Thees election are school business and very eemportant. Yesterday I tell teacher at heestory lesson, 'Nawtheeng exciting happens in thees class, like Revolution War and Señor George Washington crossing Delaware, in fifth grade, and it is ten pages yet before the Battle of the Alamo.' Then she say, 'Suppose we go into politics and elect a class monitor who will keep eye open for everytheeng.' She say we have two parties, Pollies and Ticks. The Pollies believe that a girl is better for monitor because they know how to keep house, and the Ticks believe boys are better because they know how to manage a business. Then we divide class and theenk up reasons and try to get peoples on our side.

She stopped for dramatic effect and then exploded her bomb. "*Señora*, what you theenk? I am candy date for Pollies! It are too bad that you cannot vote for me. When votes were counted for Pollies' candy date, no one had enough, so teacher said we may have black horse. Then Pablo Navarro get up and make speech and say he know a girl who make fine monitor because she manage everytheeng, even manage to get some fun in politics for class instead of heestory lesson, and besides she make the best cookies he ever ate. At end of speech he say my name loud and eemportant. Then all clap hurrah for Lupe."

Lupe sighed. "Then, *Señora*, up jump Ralph Adams and sing out:

> Lupe's name is Guadalupe,
> She waddles like a duck
> And is always snoopy,
> Waddle, Lupe, Waddle, Lupe.

Just when I feel like steeck a pin in his tongue, teacher say that candy dates never get angry when other party make wise crackers, but keep on making all jolly for own party. Then I theenk queeck that I ask my *Señora* to make rhyme for me that will set these Ticks to ticking out of owther side of mouth. So thees is eemportant theeng today and not chili sauce which already are smell spicy to heaven in my madre's tamale pot."

"Lupe," I began, "you are getting some good experience in school, but you must remember that the best way to get elected is to fit yourself for the place so well that those who vote will know you will make the better monitor. Then their good judgment will guide them instead of excitement. Now when Ralph makes fun of your lovely name and the others laugh, if you do something kind and helpful instead of trying to get even with him, you will set them all to thinking—and thinking is better than laughing."

Monday afternoon Lupe burst into my study, her olive face aglow. "*Señora*," she exclaimed, "I am elected. I have now thees beautiful badge. You said that theenking is better than laughing, and I theenk about this until I catch two grand ideas. Then I tell my browther, José, and what you theenk? We make for the Pollies a beeg parrot of crepe paper like green and red feathers, with squawk inside of him from old doll body and then, because one of my theenks says not be selfish, we help my madre make beeg, beau-ti-ful cake, with icing and candy numbers like clock for the Ticks. Today I brought all to school, with help of Ramon, and whole class say hurrah for Lupe.

"After we vote at poles and I am elected, teacher let me cut the cake. But, *Señora*, I see that Ralph Adams have no brass band in his heart, not even small toot of horn, so I theenk queeck and cut him first beeg piece. Then all is merry like wedding bells and even more jolly than Congress *Señores* on a peecneec. So now, *Señora*, I stay in politics."

H. H. H.

The Wide Horizon

For Shorter Campaigns

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE HUSTINGS

By Erwin D. Canham

THE issues of the campaign which today draws to its end have been transcendantly important. But for this fact, it seems certain that long before this eleventh hour the American people would have rebelled against the conditions and circumstances of this endless campaign, the most highly mechanized in American history. The lesson of 1936—the lesson in campaign machinery—surely is that the United States is ripe for an election reform along the lines of that which eliminated the "lame-duck" session of Congress and pushed inauguration day back from March 4 to January 20. Such a scheme might be simply effected by holding the two nominating conventions in September instead of June, shortening the campaign to a period of not over a month or six weeks.

For the last month or so, this reporter—whose attendance at political rallies was a matter of business—has made it a practice to ask friends and acquaintances: "Did you hear Landon last night?" or Roosevelt, or Hoover, or Smith. In a percentage which grew from about 50 per cent in September to 80 per cent during the last, crucial week of the campaign, the response has been: "No, I couldn't listen . . . I had to do something else . . ." or, more typically, "Well, I heard part of it." Which was a polite confession that the dial had been quickly snapped off. A minority of not over 20 per cent really listened to the speeches.

* * *

This is, of course, disquieting news for good citizenship. Yet in this year, people have been enormously interested in the issues. They have been politically alert. They have turned out in vast numbers to see both candidates. The vitality of party organization has been noteworthy. The crowds that stood by to see President Roosevelt were altogether unprecedented. Traveling with Governor Landon, it was apparent almost everywhere that local party groups were eager and healthy, and whatever the outcome of the national election, it is a foregone conclusion that many Republican congressmen, governors, and town and county officials, will replace officials of the opposite party. It is the pendulum swinging back, and as it swings it brings new hope and energy for the party that has been out of office. Such local victories are the normal precursor of national victory a few years later.

Though people have been really interested in this campaign, their interest has been threatened by the satiating use of all the new machines of ballyhoo—machines which are powerful servants but dictatorial masters. But for the significance of the issues, the people—under the bombardment of radio, newspapers, newsreels, sound-trucks, direct-mail, straw-votes, solicitors and what not—would certainly have risen long ago in righteous impatience and exclaimed: "Let's vote and get it over with."

There are many who feel that public opinion's clearest view of the electoral choice came in mid-June, just after Governor Landon's striking telegram to the Cleveland convention. Others hold that there are trends and ground-swells right up to the last minute. It is a matter of opinion. This reporter's opinion is that rarely are votes changed decisively in the last weeks of the campaign, although there are exceptions to the rule.

* * *

How refreshing it would be to have the two political parties convene in the cooling autumnal air of mid or late September, nominate their candidates, and then utilize the new mechanical devices for a concise, speedy, close-knit campaign running through October to the decision in early November? How much fag the electorate would avoid! How fresh the candidates themselves would be! How lively their speeches on the radio would sound! How eagerly citizens would set themselves to the task of hearing the whole story!

With the radio, the newsreels, the modern press and methods of travel, it is possible for any party to make its appeal to the electorate in a small fraction of the time at which the present electoral timetable was set a century ago. The first national nominating conventions were held in May of 1824. They needed many weeks, down those quagmires that passed for highways, to get the news and declarations of the candidates to the voters.

Francis P. Blair, of the Washington Globe, boasted in 1832 that "in eight days and nights after the closing of the polls in Ohio, the result was known in the city of Washington from all the organized counties except three." That was an unparalleled instance of rapid communication. That was why campaigns of six months or more were required, and why it took until March 4 for the next President to be ready for inauguration. Today, by the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, we have eliminated two nuisances: the repudiated or redundant lame-duck Congress, and the interregnum delay until March 4. But nothing has been done about shortening the 1832-style campaign.

Of course no constitutional amendment, nothing formal, is required to bring campaigns up to date, as they are in other democratic countries. Only an agreement between the national committees, setting ahead the dates of nominations, is required to start the ball rolling. Jockeying for nominations could still be protracted according to circumstances, but the public taste—attuned to brief, concise campaigns—would soon see to that. Why not?

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

NOT ALL DOGS BARK!

THREE THAT DO NOT ARE THE NATIVE AUSTRALIAN DOG, THE EGYPTIAN SHEPHERD, AND THE LION-HEAD DOG OF TIBET.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Synonyms

WE START the week with more synonyms for you to try matching. Word No. 1 has been checked for you. Try the others.

1	apparent	fiscal	
2	intrepid	judicious	
3	sparkling	obvious	✓
4	apposite	carping	
5	flaccid	valiant	
6	captious	dignified	
7	forensic	effulgent	
8	sagacious	limber	
9	august	suitable	
10	monetary	judicial	

2. Letter Changing

A WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, reader suggests that as the weather changes from warm to cool, so many a GOLF fan turns his attention more to his WIFE. While a number of wives are now helping to fill out a foursome, yet the suggestion is good, so let us see how many moves it will take.

3. Letter Subtraction

SEVERAL weeks ago, readers were given an opportunity to try adding WORLD to PEACE in the following manner. Each letter represented one of the digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, although not in any definite order as far as words were concerned. Perhaps if you didn't try it then, you'd like to tackle it today:

W O R L D
P E A C E

P P P P P

Well, a Fargo, N. D., reader decided to see what might be done by subtracting Peace from World. And the trial brought some interesting results—so interesting, indeed, that they are shared with other readers.

4. Rebus

A NEW YORK CITY reader shares today's rebus, which calls for a 7-letter word. It should not be too difficult for any Monitor readers:

M
I—R

5. Cryptogram

A QUOTATION by James Oliver supplies a fairly easy cryptogram with which to start the week. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

MONITABC, DEFOFGC, YFO-

DTAC, HON JMONODTT KFBG H

LIHBADAAD FK PMBAIDT AYHA

QMRR ODPDB SD MGVBFPDN

IVFO.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Drying the Wires

IF THE ignition wires of your car become wet during a severe storm, and you are unable to start your car, pour a little alcohol over the spark plugs and distributor, as well as over the wet wires. Allow two or three minutes for evaporation, and then step on the starter, with the ignition turned off, for one or two revolutions. With your foot still on the starter, turn key, and your motor should be sufficiently dry to start.

The evaporation of the alcohol carries away the moisture; and, once you get your car started, the heat of the motor is usually enough to keep the ignition dry.—F. B. K., Rahway, N. J.

Earth Best Place in the Universe

"WHAT would happen if an inhabitant of Jupiter or of the moon were all of a sudden on a spring morning to arrive in a London garden?" asks the Bishop of London. "He would say that you inhabitants of the earth ought to be the happiest people in the universe. Jupiter is so clouded that you cannot see the sun, and on the moon there is no atmosphere to breathe. Thousands of us take all this loveliness for granted. We think only of catastrophes, like earthquakes, and suffering."—*Stroud (Eng.) Journal.*

First a Little Music—

Monitor Camera Club From June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

The Gay Caballero

In Lighter Vein

Job for the Goat

It's nothing much to think of—
But every now and then,
I wonder where M. Gandhi
Carries his fountain pen.

—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Same Fix!

Proud Suburban Lady: "You know my husband plays the organ."

Acquaintance: "Well, if things don't improve, my husband will have to get one, too."—*Hardware World.*

Supply and Demand

"I hear that the United States is trying to annex Ireland."

"How come? What's the big idea?"

"So we can raise our own policemen."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Oh, Yes

She was pretty and spoke with a delightful accent. The cashier's heart beat fast as she handed him a check.

"I'm afraid you haven't endorsed this correctly?"

"Indeed?"

"No. It's made out to 'Jane H. Mattingly" and you have written 'Jane Mattingly.'"

"Jane Mattingly is my name."

"You don't quite understand," replied the cashier. "What I mean to say is you left out the H."

"Oh, so I have," she exclaimed, smiling sweetly as she took back the check and dipped her pen in the ink. "Age twenty-one," she wrote.—*Wall Street Journal.*

To Be Heard at the Auto Show

Salesman: "Are there any more questions?"

Lady: "Yes. Is this car equipped with tires that make a noise when they go flat—so I'll know?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Water Pitcher

A GAME (sometimes called "coffee pot" or "teakettle") that is lots of fun for grown-ups or children:

One member is asked to leave the room. While he is gone all present select some word denoting action, such as "swimming," but keep it a secret. When the member who is "it" returns, he goes to each individual in turn, asking him questions, such as: "When do you Water Pitcher?" "How do you Water Pitcher?" "Do you Water Pitcher in the morning?" etc.

Each person who is asked a question must answer honestly, but tries to answer in such a way as not to give the word away. The one who is "it" is allowed three guesses. When he guesses the word, the person who gave the word away, as the result of the way the question was answered, must leave the room and another word is chosen. If the person who is "it" does not guess the word he must leave the room again.

The person who is "it" is allowed to ask only one question at a time to each person in turn, but he continues to go around the circle until he has had three guesses.—Mrs. Faith A. S., Los Angeles.

Brevities

Whitsitt Impress: When a man's conversation begins to dwell on what he used to be, he's through.

San Francisco Chronicle: After handling five stars noted for temperament, the director of a new picture is off to Europe for a rest. To Spain, no doubt.

Punch: An artist complains that women's eyebrows appear to change their position almost daily. He very much fears that they don't know where to draw the line.

St. Louis Star-Times: Notice to home builders: The cuter it looks now, the funnier it will look twenty years later.

Calendar: An American version: Be they ever so humble, there's nobody stays at home.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What is the Census Bureau's latest population estimate for the United States?
2. What does Japan state as her price if she returns to the League of Nations?
3. How much did the world's rearmament race cost the nations last year?
4. What record did Captain Mollison set in his transatlantic flight on October 30?
5. How many times has the north Atlantic been crossed by airplane?
6. How many dock and ship workers walked out in the Pacific coast strike?
7. Are strikers ever made to pay damages to firms?
8. What is the situation with regard to besieged Madrid?
9. How does the movie business in 1936 compare with 1935?
10. What crop, introduced in Brazil only three years ago, threatens to supersede coffee as the country's chief export?
11. What nation has just concluded the "most mammoth display of naval forces ever assembled in far eastern waters"?
12. Does the worker's dollar buy more now than in 1935?
13. How much have deposits increased in insured banks in the United States in the last year?
14. In what city is the world's largest apartment house being constructed?
15. What nation has just added $460,000,000 to developing its air forces and army?
16. What significant anniversaries were celebrated in Italy and in the United States last week?
17. A merger of which two giant corporations is regarded as one of the most important in over a decade?
18. What was the immediate effect of President Dodds' (Princeton) plea for less drinking at football games?
19. What is the annual cost of smoke in the air in the United States?
20. How does the 1936 turkey crop in America compare with other record years?

What Is Your Score?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

—Then a Bit of Sketching

June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

The Fist Technique Is Favored

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Giving Notice

Question: A member filed, with the clerk, written notice of intention to move to rescind action taken at a former meeting and requested the clerk to include notice of such intention in the call for the next meeting, so as to make it possible to rescind by a majority vote.

(a) Would either the clerk or the board have the authority to refuse to include the notice in the call for the meeting? (b) What recourse would the member have in case the notice were not included in the call?

Answer: (a) There seems to be no definite ruling on this precise point. Robert's Rules of Order (page 169) states "provided notice has been given at the previous meeting or in the call for this meeting." This would allow the inference that a member would be within his rights in requesting notice of his intention to move to rescind to be included in the call and that the clerk or the board could not refuse, provided the action were in all other respects legal—that is, provided it did not conflict with bylaw requirements relative to calls for meetings or with rules regarding the motion to rescind. Perhaps it would be better if two members joined in serving the notice since that would indicate that the motion would have a second when made at the meeting.

(b) If the board should refuse, without sufficient grounds, to include the call, the motion could be made at the meeting and put to the required two-thirds vote, or the member could give oral notice of intention to rescind at the following meeting when a majority vote would be sufficient. The member might, as a means of bringing the issue forward, move a vote of censure to the board, and the vote on this would serve as indication of the wishes of the membership in future cases of the same sort.

What They Say

One View

"Rascality is less usual than integrity, and therefore commands the headlines."—*Henry Sloane Coffin.*

Reticent G. B. S.

"I am the most popular man in America!"—*George Bernard Shaw.*

A Connection

"It is dangerous to denounce your opponent as dumb. It creates a fellow feeling between him and a great many voters."—*Frank Kent.*

National Problems

"When we get the habit of thinking of our own problems as a whole, not just as they affect our own little group or our own section of the country, but as they affect the whole country, then we will progress and think of how conditions effect the world as a whole."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

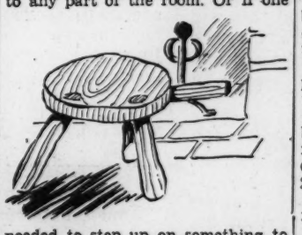
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pick-Up Stools

THE handy man in one home made two three-legged stools with an extension on one side that formed a short handle. These he placed in front of the fireplace; and they were found to be very handy because they could be easily picked up and carried to any part of the room. Or if one



needed to step up on something to reach a high shelf, the stool was very useful. Today he is making these stools for sale—and he sells as many as he makes.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Chief's Losako

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, Egypt

THERE is a custom in certain parts of Africa of asking every chief for his losako or life motto. A Christian missionary was once asked by an old chief what his losako was. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," repeated the missionary in the African language. "What is your losako?"

"When you pass through the jungle be very careful to break branches so that the next man can find his way," repeated the old chief slowly and reverently.

Quotation For Today

IT IS motive alone that gives character to the actions of men.—BEECHER.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. 128,429,000; in 1930 it was 122,775,046.
2. Recognition of Manchoukuo.
3. According to a survey by the League of Nations, rearmament cost $9,295,000,000 in 1935.
4. From Harbor Grace, N. F., to Croyden, Eng., in 13 hours and 18 minutes.
5. Captain Mollison's recent flight, his fourth, was the thirty second plane crossing since the Alcock and Brown crossing, west to east, on June 15, 1919.
6. Approximately 37,500 struck on Oct. 30, tying up Pacific coast shipping from Seattle to San Diego.
7. Yes; 600 miners must each pay 8s. 8d. compensation, and 4s. costs, to the Hazelrigg and Burradon Coal Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for "unlawful stoppage."
8. With new supplies of tanks, ammunitions, and planes, government forces have launched a fierce counter-offensive. The rebels, however, have been bombing the capital from the air.
9. A survey by Poor's Industries and Investment Department indicates increases ranging between 10 per cent and 20 per cent.
10. Cotton. Last year 1,000,000 bales were raised. On one plantation 400,000 coffee trees were cut down this year in order to plant cotton.
11. Japan; on Oct. 29 the Emperor reviewed a parade of more than 100 warships.
12. Yes; according to a survey by the Agriculture Adjustment Administration the purchasing power of the worker's dollar has increased 2.9 per cent since last year.
13. 15.7 per cent; the deposits now total $46,625,749,000.
14. A 1200-flat development, on a 7½ acre plot, has been started in London.
15. France.
16. The fourteenth anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome and the fiftieth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty.
17. Nash Motors and the Kelvinator Company. Nash-Kelvinator will now compete with General Motors and the Chrysler Corporation in motors, refrigeration, and air conditioning.
18. Scarcely a wheelbarrow load of empty bottles was gathered by custodians of the Princeton Stadium after the Navy game.
19. $500,000,000, according to the head of the American Gas Association—the figure being based on the cost of spoiled merchandise and the expense of cleaning buildings.
20. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports a peak crop of 20,000,000 birds this year, as compared with the preceding record crops of nearly 19,000,000 in 1932 and 1933.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Shibboleth

DURING the course of a war between the Ephraimites and the Gileadites, carried on for the most part in the land of Gilead to the east of the Jordan, the Gileadites gained the upper hand and proceeded to guard closely the fords of the river Jordan, by which alone the people of Ephraim could retreat into their own territory to the west of the river.

Now it seems that all the men who lived in Ephraim were known to have difficulty in pronouncing the sound "sh," so when there was reason for doubt as to the identity of any one who sought to cross the Jordan from Gilead to Ephraim, he was ordered to pronounce the word "Shibboleth" (a term meaning literally either "stream" or "ear of corn"); and if he pronounced the word "Sibboleth" then he was known to be an Ephraimite and was speedily slain (Judges 12).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Almost a Tie*

By LE PELLEY

THE MOST UNUSUAL THING HAPPENED.....THE TOTALS ARE: HYMIE .... 298 MARMADUKE.. 298 DORIE LEE 298
A TIE BETWEEN ALL THREE !!!
I READ THE RESULTS BECAUSE THE LAST MAIL IS IN.... BUT OUR ELECTION DOESN'T STOP UNTIL SIX O'CLOCK. IS THERE ANYONE WHO HAS NOT VOTED ??
?
I HAVEN'T VOTED !
WELL, DORIE LEE, I GUESS YOUR VOTE BREAKS THE TIE
NAPOLEON AT WATERLOO — THAT IS I !
MAYBE THIS WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS MARMADUKE AT WILLOWVILLE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Here, There and Everywhere*

By CARMACK

Today I wiggled my tail and asked Betty Ann to throw my ol' rubber ball a few times for me-
Oh, Boy! You should have seen how she did it! Sometimes she'd act as though she were going to throw it half a block—
But instead, it would land about five feet away and bounce twice as high in the air—
And sometimes she'd throw it back of her—
Or off to one side - wow! she certainly kept me guessing!